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EC to Japan: Cut Trade Bulge by Dec. 1

Nov. 16 (AP)—The European Community Commission today announced that it will demand that Japan cut its trade surplus with the EC by Dec. 1.

Mr. Yoshino said he had contacted the Tokyo government and was returning home immediately to report on the case, which he warned "could lead to a dangerous crisis."

The Japanese official said Mr. Gundlach demanded that Tokyo should commit itself by the end of this month to "more or less" restrict car exports, namely to Britain, to organize talks between European and Japanese industries on shipbuilders' shares in the international market and to take measures to allow increased imports from the Common Market, notably foodstuffs.

Mr. Gundlach, according to Mr. Yoshino, said that restrictive trade measures by Common Market industries badly battered by Japanese exports could not be prevented any longer if the European demands are not met by the time the nine countries' heads of state hold a summit meeting in The Hague on Nov. 29-30.

Three Points

An official Common Market statement on the outcome of the two-day, semiannual Japan-EEC talks is expected to be issued tomorrow. Common Market officials limited their comments today to saying that no major progress had been achieved in the talks and that the problem would be referred to The Hague summit meeting.

The Japanese hope to glean a 6.5-million share of the projected 12-million-ton shipbuilding market in 1980. The Europeans consider this share far too large. In his talks with Manfred Caspar, deputy director-general of the EEC Commission's external relations department, Mr. Yoshino insisted that discussions on the shipbuilding industry had to wait until a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris next month.

The Europeans say the problem is too important to set aside until then. The Japanese hope to glean a 6.5-million share of the projected 12-million-ton shipbuilding market in 1980. The Europeans consider this share far too large. In his talks with Manfred Caspar, deputy director-general of the EEC Commission's external relations department, Mr. Yoshino insisted that discussions on the shipbuilding industry had to wait until a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris next month.

S. Residents Face New French Tax

Would End Exemption on Income Earned Abroad

James Goldsborough
PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP)—A tax struggle among the U.S. and French governments, and U.S. trade associations and the U.S. community are now under way. The U.S. community is now under way. The U.S. community is now under way. The U.S. community is now under way.

calling it discriminatory, unfair and unconstitutional. They charge that it will send multinational corporations out of the country and force many U.S. residents here to leave.

In other words, it is an exemption for Americans. The intent of the general French bill to which Article 164 is attached is to define notions such as "domicile" and "residence" for Frenchmen living outside France, so they are sure to be exempt here for taxes they have paid to their country of residence. It is part of a general program within the European Economic Community countries to harmonize taxation. French tax experts argue that logic also requires the repeal of Article 164. Persons should be taxed on the basis of residence, not nationality.

Lightists Assail Reform Plan in Cortes Debate

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP)—Ultra-conservative Cortes today began a heated debate on Premier Adolfo Suarez's reform plan with assailing the government proposals.

The issue was considered a critical test for democratic reform a year after the death of Gen. Franco. Government sources said Mr. Suarez may win approval by a margin of perhaps 50 votes when the issue comes to a final vote Thursday or Friday.

Mr. Lopez Rodo said his backers want a rule that will give the most seats to the party winning the most seats in the elections. Mr. Suarez has promised for next summer.

Also Hopes to See Carter
Andreotti May Visit U.S. to Seek Loan
By Alvin Shuster
ROME, Nov. 16 (AP)—Premier Giulio Andreotti is planning a trip to Washington next month to seek aid and is hoping to sound out advisers to the incoming administration of Jimmy Carter on policy toward Italy and the Communist party here.

New Ambiguous Kissinger Note Won Smith Backing for Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The five-point plan for Rhodesia, which Mr. Kissinger said he would "sell" the rest of the world, was backed by Mr. Smith today.

Mr. Smith said he agreed to the five-point plan he made public because he had received assurances from Mr. Kissinger that the black leaders had accepted the whole package, including Mr. Smith's additions on the white minority.

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WHOOPIING IT UP — Supporters of the Quebec party ride through Montreal to celebrate the election results.

Wrote on CIA, Ulster, Defense

U.S. Newsmen in U.K. Ordered Ousted as 'Security' Threat

By Peter Kilborn

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The British government today ordered a U.S. investigative reporter for a London newspaper to leave the country on unspecified grounds that he is a threat to national security.

Mr. Hosenball's CIA reports, however, appeared more than a year ago, and over that period he said he had never been approached by government officials. A U.S. Embassy spokesman added that he knew of no U.S. pressure on Britain to discipline Mr. Hosenball.

Mr. Hosenball said he had attended the University of Pennsylvania, that he first came to Britain on an English-Speaking Union scholarship, and that he spent three years at Trinity College, Dublin. He said he was born in Cleveland and that his parents currently live in Washington, D.C.

He said he would appeal the deportation order, an action he must take soon to stay within its 14-day deadline for leaving the country. Such appeals, which are heard by an independent three-man board, are rarely successful.

Separatists Win Overwhelmingly In Quebec Voting

MONTREAL, Nov. 16 (Reuters)—Canada faced problems concerning its future unity today after an overwhelming election victory in Quebec Province yesterday by a nationalist party that wants eventual independence for the French-speaking territory.

However, the poor record of Canada's governing Liberal party seemed to have played a major role in the triumph of the French-Canadian nationalists in Quebec.

The separatist Quebec party, led by Rene Levesque, triumphed in the Liberal party of Premier Robert Bourassa, capturing an absolute majority in the local parliament. About half the members of the Liberal Cabinet were defeated in their own constituencies.

The Quebec party, with deep roots in rural areas and small towns, is pledged to hold a referendum on independence within two years.

Mr. Levesque has said that the province of more than 6 million inhabitants—more than a quarter of the Canadian population—would not break with English-speaking Canada unless a majority voted to do so.

A recent opinion poll showed that only about 18 per cent of the Quebec population favored independence.

Deposits Transferred
In Montreal, foreign exchange dealers said that some Canadian dollar deposits in Quebec were being transferred to other provinces.

The Bank of Canada supported the dollar, which rose to 102.9 cents to the U.S. dollar in confused trading here after dropping sharply in the aftermath of the Quebec election.

Victory for the separatist Quebec party underscored a longstanding rift between the French and English speakers in Canada. Conceding defeat, Premier Bourassa said: "Being very frank, it's hard not to be worried about the future of Quebec. But we have got to be calm. The future of 6 million Quebecers is involved."

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, long a foe of the separatist movement, issued a brief statement in Ottawa saying: "I am confident that Quebecers will continue to reject separatism because they still believe their destiny is linked with an indivisible Canada."

Never Expected
Mr. Levesque told cheering supporters at a Montreal arena today: "We hoped with all our hearts that this would happen. But we never expected it would happen this soon."

He stressed his party's commitment to holding a referendum on independence and to declaring a separate Quebec only if the referendum result was a clear mandate for independence.

The separatist leader played down the independence issue during the election campaign. Instead, he focused on the Liberal government's record and concrete issues such as a 10-per-cent rate of unemployment, chronic strikes in both private industry and the public sector, high taxes and general government inefficiency.

The result of the vote gave his party 66 seats in the 110-seat Quebec National Assembly, a gain of 60 seats and 10 more than Mr. Levesque needs to form a majority.

The Liberals suffered a drop (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

No Longer Demands 'All of Palestine'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 16 (AP)—An official of the Palestine Liberation Organization expressed support in the General Assembly yesterday for a plan looking toward "the establishment of an independent Palestinian entity" in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, now occupied by Israel.

Farouk Kaddoumi, director of the PLO's Political Committee, said his organization supports the principles outlined in a committee report setting out the plan. He said the report emphasized the Palestinians' inalienable rights, including their right to establishment of their own state.

Mr. Kaddoumi, speaking in the assembly's annual Palestine debate, did not repeat the demand he made a year ago for "a secular democratic state in all of Palestine."

PLO Demands
The report of the committee on "the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people" calls for the return to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of Palestinians displaced when Israel seized those territories from Jordan and Israel in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war; Israeli withdrawal from both areas by June 1; a UN handover of the areas to the PLO; establishment of an independent Palestinian entity there, and later the return or compensation of all Palestinians displaced in 1948 by what Israel calls its war of independence.

The recommendations, already endorsed by 81 nonaligned members of the UN at a summit conference in August at Colombo, Sri Lanka, is sure of enough votes for adoption in the assembly. The trouble with the plan is that it

Venezuela to Break S. Africa Trade Link
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 16 (Reuters)—President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela said today that he had ordered the breaking off of his country's commercial relations with South Africa.

He told the UN General Assembly his oil-exporting nation had not done all it should to affirm by deed its opposition to the "horrible situation" created by South Africa's apartheid policy.



Henry Kissinger



Anathema to Professional Military Men

Soldiers' Unions Active in NATO Armies

By Don Cook

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Although many professional military men abhor the idea, trade unions have become increasingly active in European armies that provide troops for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In West Germany, almost half of the Bundeswehr's men pay dues to a soldiers' union.

In the Netherlands, two-thirds of the enlisted men, noncommissioned officers included, belong to trade unions.

In Denmark, all army conscripts and regulars are represented by a soldiers' association.

In Norway, the Defense Ministry will conduct a referendum among servicemen next year to determine whether they want to replace a system of consultation with a full-fledged union.

Col. Gottfried Jekat, director of personnel management at the West German Defense Ministry, described the attitude toward military unions in his country: "The German armed forces in the past were too isolated from society. One of the benefits of losing [World War II] was that we could start from a completely new base. And the existence of a strong trade union in our military forces today goes a long way toward establishing a connection between the army and the people."

Socialization of Society
G.L.J. van Lent, the Netherlands' secretary of state for defense personnel, put it this way: "Socialization throughout society does not stop at the barracks gate. The armed forces are one of the organizations in society to which the process of socialization applies. It also is in the interest of the armed forces."

Britain and France have kept unions out of the military, although efforts have been made to penetrate the services in both countries, notably in France.

U.S. officers, like the British and French, are not anxious to see trade unions introduced into the U.S. Army. Yet some concede that the system has not impaired the military efficiency of the German Army.

Discussions in various NATO capitals indicate that, in some armies at least, trade unionism works, and that each country's system and experience are a

reflection of its own national character, temperament and political traditions.

Here is what was found in a survey of military unions in three NATO countries.

West Germany—The right to join a military trade union was taken for granted when the Bundeswehr was revived in 1955. The minister of defense at the time was Theodor Blank, a trade union leader.

Today there are two trade unions, both fully recognized by the Defense Ministry. Officers, enlisted regulars and conscripts join either without distinction.

Politically Oriented

One of the unions is the servicemen's branch of the Public Services, Transport and Traffic Union. It is affiliated with the West German Trade Union Federation and is politically oriented but has fewer than 4,000 members in the armed forces.

The other, larger union is the Deutsche Bundeswehrverband (DBV), which has about 200,000 members who pay dues of \$1.75 a month. About 40,000 of its members are officers, as is its head, army Col. Helmut Vollandt.

Like any other union, the DBV represents its membership in negotiations on wages and conditions of employment. It is non-political and nonreligious, does not interfere in military matters and has no right to strike, which by German law is forbidden to public employees.

Each barracks or other military unit elects a trade union representative and each unit has an ombudsman, who is consulted in disciplinary cases before punishment is imposed. The ombudsman also provides a direct channel to the commanding officer for complaints concerning requests for special leave, food and other matters involving unit welfare.

Of the 200,000 military union members, about 100 are detached from duty to conduct DBV business. The ombudsmen, who can be of any rank, are on duty with their units.

"We feel strongly that the efficiency of our forces has been enhanced rather than inhibited by the system," Col. Jekat said. "First of all, it means that problems are being dealt with constantly at local levels before

they build up and solutions are being worked out down the line. Situations which might take months to untangle get worked out readily and easily."

The Netherlands—Trade unions are a tradition, of sorts, in the Dutch military. They go back to the turn of the century, when associations of officers and non-commissioned officers were formed in the army. They began as little more than welfare and social groups but gradually took on the character of trade unions.

II Service Unions

Today, there are 11 unions in the services, 10 of them representing officers and noncommissioned officers and one representing the three branches of the service, plus the Vereeniging Van Dienstplecht Militair (VVDIM), the conscripts' trade union. About 60 per cent of the 60,000 conscripts pay dues of \$1 a month to the VVDIM.

Twice a year, there are regular meetings at the 100 or so Dutch Army barracks, air bases and other defense installations to elect local union committees. From these committees a national head is elected.

Twice a month, the VVDIM chief, currently Sgt. Theo de Roos, a 29-year-old conscript, goes to The Hague to meet with senior officers and state secretaries at the Ministry of Defense. Present also are the other union heads. Discussions deal not only with specific problems but also with broad budgetary matters.

The Dutch unions also have no right to strike. Currently, according to Sgt. de Roos, the VVDIM is pushing for a reduction in the price a soldier pays for quarters in older barracks, free rail travel within the country and the abolition of a commanding officer's right to order detention punishment.

Personality Matter

"The older officers," Sgt. de Roos said, "may not like the fact that we have a union, but the younger officers generally do, an ever-ready acceptance of the situation. It's a matter of personality, like most things in the military."

"Some understand it and know how to work with it better than others. It was mainly as a result of our demands that the Ministry of Defense approved mess hall improvements. The officers tried, but they couldn't get results, and they were very happy when our pressure did it."

But officers are still in command and no soldier can refuse to obey orders.

Denmark—There are no fewer than 35 different unions in the Danish armed forces. All but 2 per cent of the officers belong to a union and drafted elect "conscription private" representatives who sit on a board that deals with the Defense Ministry.

Union activities are low-key in comparison with the situation in other countries. "Our unions are entirely non-political and intend to stay that way," said Col. Juel Pedersen, representative of an officers' union. "The right to strike is not a matter we ever considered. I don't think it is. I think that government employees do not have the right to strike."

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ON THE BRIDGE—Prince Charles shouts orders aboard the Bronington, the British minesweeper he commands, as it leaves London for its base in Scotland.

U.S. Residents in France Face New Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

Swedish writer Astrid Lindgren, who received a tax bill amounting to 102 per cent of her income. Several tax models have been worked out by lawyers to show that without Article 164, certain kinds of U.S. income received by residents here will be taxed at more than 100 per cent.

In addition, they say, some kinds of deductions now allowed under U.S. law, for example on income from municipal bonds, retirement plans and deferred compensation programs, now will be taxed by the French alone, disrupting carefully worked out savings programs.

Harmful Timing

For many of these Americans, the French timing is particularly harmful. Many of them will be paying sharply increased U.S. taxes under the provisions of the revised tax law. While the French changes add to this, there is a strong feeling in the U.S. community here of an official tax conspiracy to drive Americans home.

A memorandum put out in the U.S. community here lists some of the worst foreseen consequences of the bill: In addition to double and in many cases exorbitant taxation, the memorandum says, there will be an exodus of Americans from France with the risk of failure by U.S.-supported institutions such as the American Hospital and the American Library. It points out that some French institutions, such as the Louvre and the Palais de Ver-

sailles, also receive heavy U.S. contributions. The memorandum says that there will also be a departure of many of the some 100 U.S. corporations with headquarters in France.

The French government, however, appears determined to pass the bill. It is supported at the highest levels. Moreover, officials here are hinting that the purpose of the bill is to get at tax fraud. "There have been too many abuses," Mr. Kerian says. Cases are mentioned of employees of far-flung multinational companies who declare minimal taxes in several countries on enormous incomes. Officials also point to U.S. congressional exposure of illegal bribes paid by the multinationals to businessmen around the world.

Defeated in Senate

The French bill came before the French Senate last month, and the Senate, by a vote of 112 to 87, defeated the government, voting to keep Article 164. A coalition of senators accused the government of "suppression" inserting an anti-U.S. provision into a general tax bill. The Senate action, however, cannot block the National Assembly, which has the final say, under the French system.

The Senate debate laid out the issues clearly. Two senators in particular, Gustave Réon and Etienne Dailly, argued that the repeal of Article 164 would have a harmful effect on the French economy. Both men pointed out that the French government, under the auspices of DATAR, an official organization promoting development of the French provinces, had been attracting multinational firms away from other countries by arguing the advantages of Article 164. Mr. Dailly revealed that DATAR had officially protested the government position on Article 164.

"I am mayor of Nemours," Mr. Dailly told the Senate during the debate. "Two U.S. companies have just established themselves in my city. Just this morning, they told me again, 'You shouldn't have made us come if you were going to do this to us. We would have gone to Belgium instead.'"

Favorable Provisions

Mr. Dailly pointed out that countries such as Belgium and Britain had refused measures such as France was planning. It also was pointed out that West Germany had tax provisions favorable to foreign residents of that country.

The government, represented by Christian Poncelet, the deputy finance minister, said that repeal of Article 164 would not lead to double taxation because U.S.-French tax conventions allow direct taxes paid to one nation to be credited against the bill due another. U.S. tax experts, however, dispute that. They argue that the tax credits will only offset a small part of the total taxes due. Indirect taxes such as the value-added tax paid throughout the European Community are not given tax credit by the United States.

Another senator, Francis Palmaro, told Mr. Poncelet that, with DATAR's support, the region of the Midi was attracting U.S. firms for a new scientific center. "We succeeded in bringing IBM and Texas Instruments," said Mr. Palmaro. "This must not be blocked through your ill-considered decisions."

At one point when Mr. Poncelet told the senators that DATAR had never solicited U.S. firms here by advertising the virtues of Article 164, Mr. Dailly produced several DATAR brochures contradicting the minister. "I find it annoying," Mr. Dailly said, "that you bring U.S. firms here by arguing fiscal advantages, and

Moves Viewed Only as Propaganda Ploy

Arabs' Diplomatic Momentum Is Acknowledged by Israelis

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Israeli government officials are reluctantly conceding the effectiveness of recent Arab diplomatic and political moves in the Middle East.

These officials describe the Arab moves as skillful propaganda maneuvers, however, rather than as sincere efforts to end the state of war between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Thus, at the risk of once again being labeled intransigent by members of the international community, Israel is sticking to its repeatedly enunciated position of not making major concessions regarding its occupation of Arab territories for something less than solid guarantees of an end of the protracted state of war.

The Arabs' most recent effort to build up international support for their position involves, in the Israeli view, the proliferation of reports that the Palestine Liberation Organization has softened its anti-Israel stand.

Israeli Sources

Some of these reports have emanated from prominent Israelis who are not officeholders. But Foreign Ministry officials dismiss them as merely another propaganda ploy in the Arab effort to create a new climate that will favor them when, and if, new peace negotiations are held.

A Foreign Ministry official

said the PLO reports were part of an Arab move "preparing grounds for a political initiative vis-à-vis Israel." Another official also dismissed them, saying that "there is no outward sign of change" in the PLO's posture toward this country.

"Terrorist groups still organize on the West Bank, PLO leader Yasser Arafat has not renounced terrorist tactics and the Palestinian covenant has not been amended to delete the PLO contention that the Jews have no right to a state of their own," this official said.

The Arab moves on the diplomatic and political front, particularly since the recent Riyadh conference worked out the essentials for a Lebanese cease-fire, are causing officials here concern.

"We're losing points," an Israeli official said. Referring to recent Arab diplomatic ploys, he added: "For the first time in 20 years, they're doing it properly."

Initiative Lost

Several officials pointed to a number of developments spurred by the Arab work that have put Israel "in the business of reacting" as one Israeli phrased it.

First there was the UN Security Council declaration last week criticizing Israel's administration of the Arab territories. It has occupied since the 1967 war. The Security Council hearings were held at the request of Egypt.

There was anger and chagrin here that the United States joined in the declaration, which expressed "grave anxiety and dismay over the present serious situation in the occupied territories as a result of continued Israeli occupation."

Another Arab-induced move originated with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, who informed a delegation of U.S. congressmen that he was willing to go to a Geneva conference without preconditions and with an open agenda.

The congressmen, who also visited this country, were told by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin: "Israel is ready for immediate dialogue with Egypt if President Sadat is truly interested in a peace agreement."

Established Channels

"There are well lubricated diplomatic channels that could be used" to initiate a move toward the peace table, another Israeli official said, instead of making conditions of U.S. politicians not necessarily versed in the nuances of foreign policy in the Middle East. He added that he knew of no new Arab initiatives being made through these channels.

The official said Israel was currently in a position of responding and could do little in the way of initiating except to reiterate its previous conditions for an Israeli-Arab conference. These include a resumption of the talks in Geneva with the original participants, thus excluding the PLO, and a requirement that the talks be aimed "at the end of the state of war."

Some Israeli government leaders feel that no substantive moves toward peace talks can be made until the new administration of Jimmy Carter takes office in Washington in January. "In the coming months we look for a propaganda battering," an Israeli official said, adding: "The pressure on Israel to negotiate does not scare us."

Sharon Asks Wider Talks

TEL AVIV, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Former Gen. Ariel Sharon, who yesterday quit the Likud opposition bloc, urged today that the Israeli government talk with the Palestinians about a Middle East settlement.

"Look, we talked with the Germans after they exterminated 6 million of our brethren, we talked with Syria after they tortured our prisoners. Why shouldn't we talk with the Palestinians?" Mr. Sharon said at a news conference.

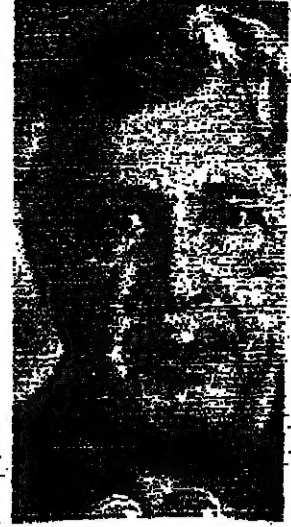
"We should talk to all the Arabs together," he said. "We don't have to exclude anyone."

Mr. Sharon, 48, a hero of the 1973 Middle East war, said he quit the Likud bloc to form an independent ticket because of the rightist group's reluctance to work for electoral reforms before general elections a year from now. After the 1973 war, he was elected to parliament, but left to become a military adviser to Prime Minister Rabin. He quit that post in March.

2 Palestinians Given Life Terms in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Nov. 16 (AP).—A Turkish criminal court today sentenced to death two Palestinian guerrillas for the murder of four El Al passengers at Istanbul airport last August, but later commuted the sentences to life imprisonment.

Two Israelis, an American and a Japanese, were killed in the attack Aug. 11, and 22 people were injured after the guerrillas opened fire on the passengers before they boarded the plane.



Ariel Sharon

A Visit to U. Is Planned By Andreotti

(Continued from Page 1)

staining on crucial votes. Andreotti, who took over as Premier after the June elections, has been consulting, quietly with Communist or on various policies, particularly on an evolving austerity program.

Apart from seeking the of the incoming administration the 57-year-old Italian would look for support from Ford administration on economic and financial help. Italy's market now for more \$1 billion from the International Monetary Fund, but it also some bilateral aid from United States.

Economic Stability

Given the urgency of the here, Italy cannot wait for new administration to take office Jan. 20. At present, 1 million is disposed to help a bilateral agreement but after the terms for economic stability are agreed to be Rome and the IMF.

To return from Washington with some commitment would also help Mr. Andreotti's efforts to stabilize the Christian Democrats, able to muster friends in places, underscoring the stance of Washington that.

This would all fit with Andreotti's efforts to himself as an energetic, intent on solving Italy's problems, including an inflation rate of just under 20 per cent, a growing balance-of-payments deficit and little success in rising wage costs.

Andreotti Advisers

Some of the arrangements planned trip were made week by one of Mr. Andreotti's closest advisers, Rinaldo Ossola, former director-general of Bank of Italy. Mr. Ossola in Washington last week with men who are advising Carter.

The assumption here was that Mr. Andreotti would not go with his journey if he were met only with outgoing less. Moreover, it would appear the trip would require some of coordination between the administration and Mr. Carter's advisers.

The message from both Ford and Carter camps is expected to emphasize the need more economic austerity and more efforts by the "Christian Democrats to renew" the struggle to keep the Christian Democrats in power. It is, Communists influence, Italy is growing because of party's parliamentary power its influence over the unions, whose support would vital in achieving economic stability.

Mr. Andreotti has not been long an easy time since he became Premier. The austerity program is moving slowly, the economy worsening and internal fight among the Christian Democrats is reviving.

Debate Starts In the Cortes

(Continued from Page 1)

most of the present parliament members—80 per cent then appointed during Franco's rule.

The government is planning follow up the expected approval of the reform by the Cortes with a national referendum endorsing changes in the constitution a calling elections.

Spain's leftist opposition banned from political action during Gen. Franco's rule, said would boycott a referendum because not all of the parties, particularly the Communists, would be allowed to participate in elections.

The Cortes was tense as a session convened with the swearing in of eight new members, including Lt. Gen. Manuel Ochoa, a former minister, and Gen. Suarez as deputy premier a month ago to quiet fears from Franco's generals over the reform program.

There were unconfirmed reports that Mr. Suarez might argue his case personally before the parliament.

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Quebec Separatists Win Overwhelmingly in Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

from 98 seats to 27. A third party, the National Union, cut heavily into the Liberal vote, capturing 11 seats.

Two seats were won by candidates of minor parties, and four results were still in doubt early today. The Quebec party was leading in three of these and the Liberals in one.

Paris Caution

PARIS, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—A decade after Gen. de Gaulle induced separatist passions in Quebec, France gave a generally cautious welcome today to the pro-independence party's election triumph in Quebec.

Both the Elysee presidential palace and the Foreign Ministry declined to make any formal comment. Government officials expressed great surprise at the size of the Quebec party's success. But in contrast to the low-key official reaction, the Gaullist party, UDR, hailed the Quebec party's victory as "the affirmation

Correction

PARIS, Nov. 16 (UPI).—It is former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas who is opposing Gaullist party plans for a "people's rally" to mobilize Frenchmen behind the government for the next elections. A transcription in yesterday's editions had former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac opposing the plans. Mr. Chirac is architect of the project.

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U.S. Again Vetoes Vietnam at UN

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The United States, unwavering by appeals from 23 countries, tonight vetoed the application of Vietnam to become the 148th member of the United Nations Monday.

Ambassador William W. Scrantom cast the 18th U.S. veto in UN history, displaying Washington's determination to keep Vietnam out of the world organization until Hanoi gives an accounting of 800 U.S. servicemen missing in action in the Vietnam war.

The action in the Security Council was the third time the United States had used its veto to block Vietnam's membership. The two other vetoes were cast last year.

No other member of the Council opposed entry.

Practice Israeli Call-Up

TEL AVIV, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Several thousand men were told to report to their bases in an 18-hour practice call-up of reservists in Israel yesterday.

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مكتبة الأمل

Alive? Spy? Double-Agent?

Suit by Nephew Revives Mystery of Missing Professor

By William Endicott

Nov. 16.—It has been seven years since he had a quiet dinner of friends in nearby New York City, and now, after a long and arduous search, a nephew is suing his uncle's estate to have his uncle declared dead. This has a suit pending in the Central Intelligence Agency and resurrects a case that has been followed by government agents for years.

Mr. Riba and Mrs. Tannenbaum apparently met in late 1948. Mr. Cerveny had fled from Prague and in late 1948 he was admitted to the United States. After Mr. Riba's disappearance, Mrs. Tannenbaum told the Denver Post he had gone to Montreal because of domestic troubles. He and his wife, Hana, were in the process of getting a divorce.

Forgery and Poisoning
Early in 1970, Mrs. Tannenbaum was charged with forging Mr. Riba's signature on a check and other documents. She was also charged with forging a name on the will of another friend—a plastics manufacturer who died of cyanide poisoning.

She was declared legally insane after a hearing in Boulder and committed to the Colorado State Hospital in Pueblo, where eight months later she committed suicide by swallowing cyanide. Before she died, hospital authorities reported, she said: "I didn't kill him [Mr. Riba]. That son of a bitch—he's in Russia. He just made it."

Mr. Cerveny's attorney, Martin Suckley, said his theory of the case is that Mrs. Tannenbaum did kill Mr. Riba, "but I have no evidence of that." Mr. Cerveny said he is convinced she was working for either the FBI or the CIA. Both agencies have denied any involvement with her.

Not long after Mr. Riba vanished, the former president of the University of Colorado, Dr. Joseph Smiley, said he had been given assurances by reliable federal sources that Mr. Riba was "alive and well" but was pledged not to reveal the source.

Court documents show that an FBI agent in Denver at the time told a CIA agent, "Calm this thing down. Get out to the press that Riba is alive and well."

Sighting Reported
At the request of the Denver Post, Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., brought up Mr. Riba's disappearance last year as the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities was questioning the CIA's former chief of counterintelligence, James Angleton, and a former director of the FBI's intelligence division, Charles Brennan.

Mr. Angleton furnished a CIA memorandum concerning a "possible sighting of Riba in Czechoslovakia in 1973."

The agency admitted that in 1968 it had considered using Mr. Riba as a source while he was an exchange student at the University of Moscow, but claimed that he was never employed by the CIA and never reported to the agency.



Associated Press

HEAVY ON THE MAYO—Libby Thomas, a 23-year-old Texan, won a hamburger eating contest in that state, vanquishing seven men as she put away 13 burgers in an hour and a half. Her secret? She warmed up before the contest by eating 13 tuna fish sandwiches and two cakes. She weighs 120 pounds.

Man Doomed to Firing Squad Tries Suicide in Utah Prison

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16 (AP)—Gary Mark Gilmore, 28, a convicted murderer under sentence to die before a firing squad, attempted to take his life with a drug overdose today, prison authorities said.

At her home, his girl friend also apparently took a drug overdose, police reported. Medical aides brought Gilmore "back to life," according to a health technician at the Utah State Prison. The prisoner was later listed in serious condition at a hospital, but authorities there said he was expected to pull through.

The condemned man's girl friend, Nicole Barrett, was found unconscious in her apartment, Springville police said, adding that a drug overdose was thought to be responsible. Mrs. Barrett, 20, was in critical condition at Utah Valley Hospital in Provo, a spokesman there said.

The development came one day before Gilmore was scheduled to appear before the Utah board of pardons for a decision on whether it would commute his death sentence to a lesser penalty.

Board chairman George Lattimer said that if Gilmore is unable to appear as scheduled, his case will not be considered until the board's next meeting Dec. 8.

Gilmore, sentenced to death for killing a motel clerk during a robbery, was found unconscious in his cell, the prison medical worker, Tom Angway, reported.

Mr. Angway said he did not know what kind of drug was used but he added that Gilmore has been receiving medication.

He reported that the prisoner regained consciousness after treatment but did not say anything. Warden Sam Smith said that Gilmore was not breathing properly when he was discovered under a special surveillance system set up to keep watch on him.

Dr. Al Roe, the prison's psychologist, said he had predicted that Gilmore would attempt suicide. The warden had said before today that authorities were taking precautions against a suicide attempt, but he declined to discuss them.

Gilmore had been scheduled to face the firing squad yesterday, but the governor delayed his execution. Mrs. Barrett has been going from her Springville home to the prison daily to visit Gilmore.

She was warned yesterday at the prison that she was known to have purchased sleeping pills on prescription and must not bring them to the prison, an official said. He added that she was searched by a matron before each of her visits and that Gilmore was searched before and after each visit.

Awaiting OPEC Price Decision

EEC Hesitates on North-South Concessions

By David Hawthorth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16 (IHT).—No major concessions will be made to the developing nations in the so-called North-South dialogue until it is clear what oil price increases the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to decide next month.

This was the broad agreement that emerged today from prolonged and confidential discussions here by Common Market foreign affairs ministers.

Committee work on the North-South dialogue, in which the EEC, the United States and Japan are talking with oil and raw material producers, resumes next week.

The ministers were at pains to reach a consensus about the European Economic Community's posture in the next round of talks.

For obvious reasons they were secretive about the extent of

agreement reached—not wishing to show their hand before the final ministerial North-South conference which is set for Dec. 15.

Question of Debts

During that session the question of the debts of the developing nations will figure prominently. The EEC ministers have agreed that debt settlements should be discussed country-by-

country. A uniform policy line was specifically ruled out.

Today's meeting was somewhat difficult because the North-South dialogue resumes before the next OPEC meeting is scheduled.

Any oil-price increase settled by OPEC is bound to have a crucial bearing on future relations between the industrialized and developing nations. Not knowing its extent is preventing the EEC for the moment from launching a new initiative.

For that reason the EEC would welcome a postponement of the next North-South talks but is not prepared to ask for one just yet. Such a request, EEC officials said, is more likely to emerge from the next EEC summit meeting scheduled Nov. 29 in The Hague.

The ministers agreed that the summit parley should decide on a European policy on raw materials—including whether a fund should be established to finance raw material reserves of particular value to the industrialized West.

Briefly turning to another question, fishing, the council heard a report from EEC commissioner Finn Olav Gundelach on his talks last week with Iceland about reciprocal fishing rights with Britain and West Germany.

He said there should be no difficulty in negotiating interim arrangements for British and German trawlers after the present agreement expires Dec. 1 and before a new treaty is signed.

Javits Warns About Reds, NATO Links

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Nov. 16 (UPI).—The United States

could not share military secrets with any European nation that includes a "significant element" of Communists in its Cabinet, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., told the North Atlantic Assembly yesterday.

Sen. Javits, head of the U.S. delegation to the meeting here, also warned that the United States could be "dragged into a depression" if the British, Italian or French economies collapse.

He accused oil-producing nations of "bankrupting developing countries" and said an oil price increase would "have a very deleterious impact" on industrialized nations.

Sen. Javits told reporters he emphasized all those points in a meeting of the Political Committee of the association, the inter-parliamentary arm of NATO. The association is holding its 22d annual meeting here.

Question on Impact

He was asked specifically what impact Communist participation in an Italian or French government would have upon NATO.

"I do not see that that will stop economic cooperation or any other kind of relationship, but I do think it will directly affect the military," Sen. Javits said.

"And may I say, too, that we should do nothing in my judgment about how that country intends to organize its own government," he said. "That's its business, and we have no right to interfere in that."

But he added, "Every country should know... that our country will not be able to be in a military alliance with a country a significant element of whose Cabinet is Communist."

He said he believed "public opinion in our country and congressional opinion would be against sharing military secrets."

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off Biermann

Germany Citizenship Contest Singer

Nov. 16 (AP).—Wolf, an East German promoter, touring West Germany, was stripped of his citizenship today and barred from re-entry to East Germany, the regime announced.

Wolf, 40, was forbidden years ago from singing his anti-regime songs in East Germany, but he became popular as a poet and was recently given citizenship by the East German government to make his first appearance in West Germany in 1976.

At night, Mr. Biermann's capacity crowd of Cologne arena, sponsored youth wing of the West German workers' union. He had more appearances around the country.

Official East German news charged that Mr. Biermann lost his right to East citizenship "with his behavior to the German Democratic Republic." His possessions in East Germany be forwarded to him.

Germany, the agency said, was born in 1963 and in 1963 settled in Berlin, where he aligned with Communism, also expressed dissent in songs.

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في الأصل

Fraternal Problem

A Greek Custom, Favoritism, In Disfavor With Caramanlis

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis urged his Cabinet ministers recently to eradicate personal favoritism from government. This, he said, undermines efficiency at a time when Greece must modernize its methods to compete against the more advanced countries of Western Europe.

His remarks were greeted with public approval and private derision. Asking Greeks to give up what they call "rousfeti" is like asking them to give up retinas, their national wine flavored with pine resin. It was noted that the Premier had appointed his brother as one of his chief aides.

Defendants of favoritism maintain that all countries have patronage. In the face of the monstrous Greek bureaucracy, they say, personal intervention can be the quickest—and sometimes the only—method of getting something done.

'An Uncle in Koroni'

To its critics, favoritism dominates and distorts the process of government. Decisions are made almost entirely to promote personal or party interests. The luckiest Greeks have "an uncle

in Koroni," an allusion to the former location of the gendarmerie's headquarters.

Sotiris Papapoulos, a member of parliament and a former professor of politics, said that the system of favoritism developed during the 400 years of Turkish rule when Greeks could never trust the government to rule fairly or efficiently. Indeed, the word "rousfeti" comes from an Arabic word adapted by the Turks, conveying the Oriental flavor of many Greek customs.

Moreover, Mr. Papapoulos noted, Greece has always had a highly patriarchal society, and after independence in 1830, the state became the principal "father figure"—the main provider of jobs and security. Naturally, he added, people sought to curry favor with legislators and other notables who could influence the state machinery, and to offer votes in exchange.

Foreigners are hardly immune. A European diplomat was called by a shipowner who wanted a visa for his niece. When the diplomat asked if she had applied through proper channels, the shipowner was shocked; the family had not thought of that.

The system reflects the deep suspicion that government simply does not work impartially. A common request is to get a student into university; when the reply is that entrance examination is graded by computer, the applicant often replies: "Ah, computers. You can do whatever you like with them!"

Paying for Tickets

The main problem is that the bureaucracy is crisscrossed with incompetents who multiply inefficiency. Paying for a parking ticket in Athens requires at least 11 stops on four floors of police headquarters. A journalist recently waited four hours in a government office to discuss a tax problem. When he called the minister in a rage, the matter was settled in 10 minutes, so the next time he will go direct to the top.

Those who lack connections feel frustrated and often leave the country. As Mr. Papapoulos noted, "Many Greeks find their full potential only when they go abroad." On the other hand, he commented, "you would have a revolt on your hands" without the system, since people would feel too insecure.



THE AUTUMN LEAVES KEEP FALLING DOWN—So an inventor in Illinois has devised this portable blower to clear lawns, sidewalks, paths, etc. The only hitch is that a neighbor might blow the leaves right back.

China Disaster Area Is Center Of 2d Quake Within 5 Months

PEKING, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—The earthquake disaster zone of North China was today recovering from a severe jolt which rocked major cities almost 400 miles apart.

Officials gave no indication of damage or casualties, but they confirmed that the center of last night's earthquake was near Tangshan, the industrial city that was virtually flattened by a massive quake in July.

They reported that the latest tremor registered 6.9 points on the open-ended Richter scale. Observers said the jolt undoubtedly hampered the wide-ranging reconstruction program established in the area after the summer disaster. The new chairman of the Communist party, Huo Kuo-feng, is in charge of the program.

The tremor shook Peking, 100 miles west of Tangshan, but today there was no sign of serious new damage in the capital.

It was also felt in the north-

ern Manchurian city of Shenyang. Foreign students there said that people ran into the streets "but everything was soon back to normal."

Coal-Mining Center

Tangshan, an important coal-mining center, was once a city of about a million people. More than 100,000 were reported killed in the July disaster. Some analysts think that the toll was far higher.

Since July, no foreigners have been to Tangshan, but a handful have traveled by train across part of the devastated zone. They reported few buildings standing and whole villages in ruins.

The Tangshan disaster has damaged the economy. Building materials, other supplies and technical personnel have been diverted to the area.

The region's coal output, needed by North China industries, may also have been affected, a Western analyst said.

2 Hard-Line Nationalists at Geneva Talks

Blacks Urge Dec. 1977 Rhodesia Takeover

GENEVA, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Two hard-line nationalist leaders at the stalled conference on the future of Rhodesia demanded today that Britain schedule a "definitive and binding" date for the breakaway colony's independence under black majority rule.

In a particularly harsh joint statement accusing Britain of attempting to widen the split between the conference's four nationalist delegations, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe demanded that the transfer of power from the white Rhodesian minority government of Prime Minister Ian Smith be set for Dec. 1, 1977.

Despite the rigid stand taken by the two nationalists, there is no suggestion on any side that the talks were on the verge of collapse.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe said in their statement that the Patriotic Front that they had formed for the talks "totally rejects" the British position that no fixed date for independence can be set before all the constitutional and administrative processes for the transition to black rule are completed.

'Serious Doubts'

The Patriotic Front, the two leaders said, is "compelled to entertain serious doubts about the overall British intentions" regarding the conference because of what they termed the "imprecision and equivocation" of the British plan.

Although already well known, the plan was formally presented yesterday to the conference chairman, Lord Richard of Brixton, to the delegations representing four black nationalist factions and the Rhodesian government.

War in Rhodesia Intensifies; 29 Guerrillas Reported Slain

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 16 (AP).—Rhodesian security forces said today that 29 guerrillas have been killed in the last 24 hours, possibly the highest total reported for such a period in four years of war.

In a series of ground and air operations over the last two weeks, security forces said they have killed more guerrillas—141—than in all of last year, when 140 were reportedly slain.

The operations have cost the lives of seven servicemen this month, the highest reported toll for any similar period. Fourteen security force men were killed in action last year.

It was also reported that a farmer, Arthur Cummings, 28, was murdered by guerrillas at his home in the south of the northwestern Rhodesian town of Victoria Falls. He was the 56th victim of 632 civilians slain by insurgents in the war.

Graham Pollard, Literary Prober, Dies at Oxford

OXFORD, England, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Graham Pollard, 73, a bibliographer, author and the first director of London's Institute of Historical Research, died here today.

He was chiefly known to the public for his exposure, with colleague John Carter, of the forger Thomas Wise who had marketed fraudulent "first editions" of small works by eminent Victorian authors.

Mr. Pollard was president of the Bibliographical Society in 1960-61 and was awarded its gold medal in 1969.

Louis Camu

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Louis Camu, 71, former chairman of the Banque de Bruxelles, died Friday at his home in Alost, Belgium.

Mr. Camu had been chairman of the Banque de Bruxelles for 23 years until its merger last year with the Banque Lambert. He was a former president of the Belgian Bank Association and had been president of the banking federation of the European Common Market, of which he was the founder.

John P. Stevens Jr. EDISON, N.J., Nov. 16 (AP).—John P. Stevens Jr., 79, retired chairman of J.P. Stevens & Co., died Sunday. As chairman of J.P. Stevens, from which he retired in 1965 after 33 years on its board, he was instrumental in the merger three decades ago of nine modest-size companies into the current major textile corporation.

Mrs. Niwa Kawamoto OTSU, Japan, Nov. 16 (AP).—Mrs. Niwa Kawamoto, Japan's oldest person, died at her home today, about three weeks after her 118th birthday. Mrs. Kawamoto married at 16 and had eight children. Two are still living.

Sir Frederick Pile LONDON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Sir Frederick Pile, 92, who was in charge of Britain's anti-aircraft defense throughout World War II, died here Sunday.

K. S. Ramachandran NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—K.S. Ramachandran, 65, a former general manager of the Press Trust of India news agency, died here yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. Ramachandran had retired in February.

Britain estimates that it will take 15 months for the transitional processes to be completed once they are outlined and the composition and powers of a racial interim government for the period until independence have been settled at the talks here. The Smith regime has asserted that it will take up to 23 months to achieve independence.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the other nationalist leaders at the

Angola Renews UN Application

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 16 (AP).—Angola has renewed its application for UN membership, blocked in June by a U.S. veto. The latest bid followed a U.S. veto of Vietnam's membership.

In a letter to the president of the Security Council, the ambassadors of Benin (Dahomey), Libya and Tanzania asked for an urgent meeting to consider Angola's application.

The United States blocked Angola's original bid because of the continued presence in the African nation of an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 Cuban troops.

Kissinger Note Won Smith Backing for I

(Continued from Page 1)

more supportive but not very optimistic.

When Mr. Kissinger arrived in Pretoria on Sept. 17, he said that chances for progress were better on the problem of independence for South-West Africa

talks, also have called for the fixing of a firm date for independence. They have agreed, however, that the chairman's suggestion that this issue be bypassed in order to get to the other questions before the conference.

'Substantive Issue'

But the two hard-line nationalists said it would be "futile" to bypass the issue. "We regard the fixing of a firm date for independence as a substantive issue before this conference because of the need for certainty and clarity of direction, and the definite commitment of the British government," they said.

However, Mr. Richard, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, ignored the injunction of the Patriotic Front in the statement read by Mr. Mugabe at the brief plenary session. Later, at a private meeting, he discussed the question of how to examine the issue of the structure of the proposed biracial government and scheduled a similar meeting for tomorrow with Bishop Muzorewa.

The Patriotic Front team also called today for a deadline to be set for the conclusion of the conference itself to insure that the Dec. 1, 1977, independence date that they feel the conference should fix "cannot be sabotaged."

Marx a Bri At His Dea Expert Rep

WUPPERTAL, West Germany, Nov. 16 (AP).—Marx was a British when he died in 1883, ing to a research published in this Ruhr in center yesterday.

Michael Kater, a linguist, Friedrich Engels that in the course of at London's Public Record Office he also discovered the major theorist of Socialism often anglicized name to "Charles K. British documents.

Mr. Kater said several applications for citizenship signed by native of Germany, the request was given 1877 after several years marked by Scotland "This man has not he to the queen."

Both Marx and Engels founded their Prussian ship in 1845. But when Engels managed to British passport remains clear, Mr. Kater said.

scribing the council of all said nothing about defense and law and order when Mr. Smith to Rhodesia. On Sept. 20, Mr. Kissinger to Lusaka to confer with Mr. Smith and to Dar es Salaam for a meeting with Mr. Nyerere.

From Dar es Salaam, Kissinger sent a message Smith through the South African that said that the leaders were not "unduly" about the proposal for chairman of the council but that he was facing on the "more difficult" of the white defense and order ministers.

But this message was followed by another that Nyerere had said that Smith made the five-point announcement he would accept acceptable basis for settling the Rhodesia question.

The message said that points must be read by exactly as they had been by Mr. Kissinger. "It is possible to add 'with man' now in brackets."

"We also believe our of our discussions in Dar es Salaam, that in Point Three sentence, can be added."

The sentence was the period of the interim, the ministers of and of law and order."

Mr. Kissinger did not the black leaders had the details or even hint not objected, but he impression in Salisbury.

The decision to tell to include the white, was made to insure Smith could "sell" the to his supporters.

Argentina Sa 10 Leftists Die Attack on Po

BUEENOS AIRES, (NYT).—About 40 leftists has assaulted a suburban station near La Plata today but were driven off by police. The attack was the two-week-old crack-

According to military and the guerrillas are being mistreated, with important killed, arms confiscated, the guerrillas are being disrupted. More than 1,000 guerrillas or suspected guerrillas have been killed this year.

But the guerrillas led by Peronist Montoneros and the People's Revolutionary Army—retain the ability carry out night operations. Several thousand armed guerrillas are thought to be active in urban and industrial centers.

In the western suburbs of capital's industrial belt, Ramos Mejia, and Montoneros guerrillas have killed eight executives in two months.

Spanish Link Chee To Food Poisoning

MADRID, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Health authorities said today that 387 cases were the of an epidemic of food poisoning affecting several towns in central and southern Spain.

An estimated 1,200 persons been infected and several of them have been hospitalized. According to newspaper reports, a child died after eating cheese. Authorities said preliminary investigations seemed to indicate that one of the steps of a poisoning caused by a milk bacterium, and that he got into a consignment of cheese.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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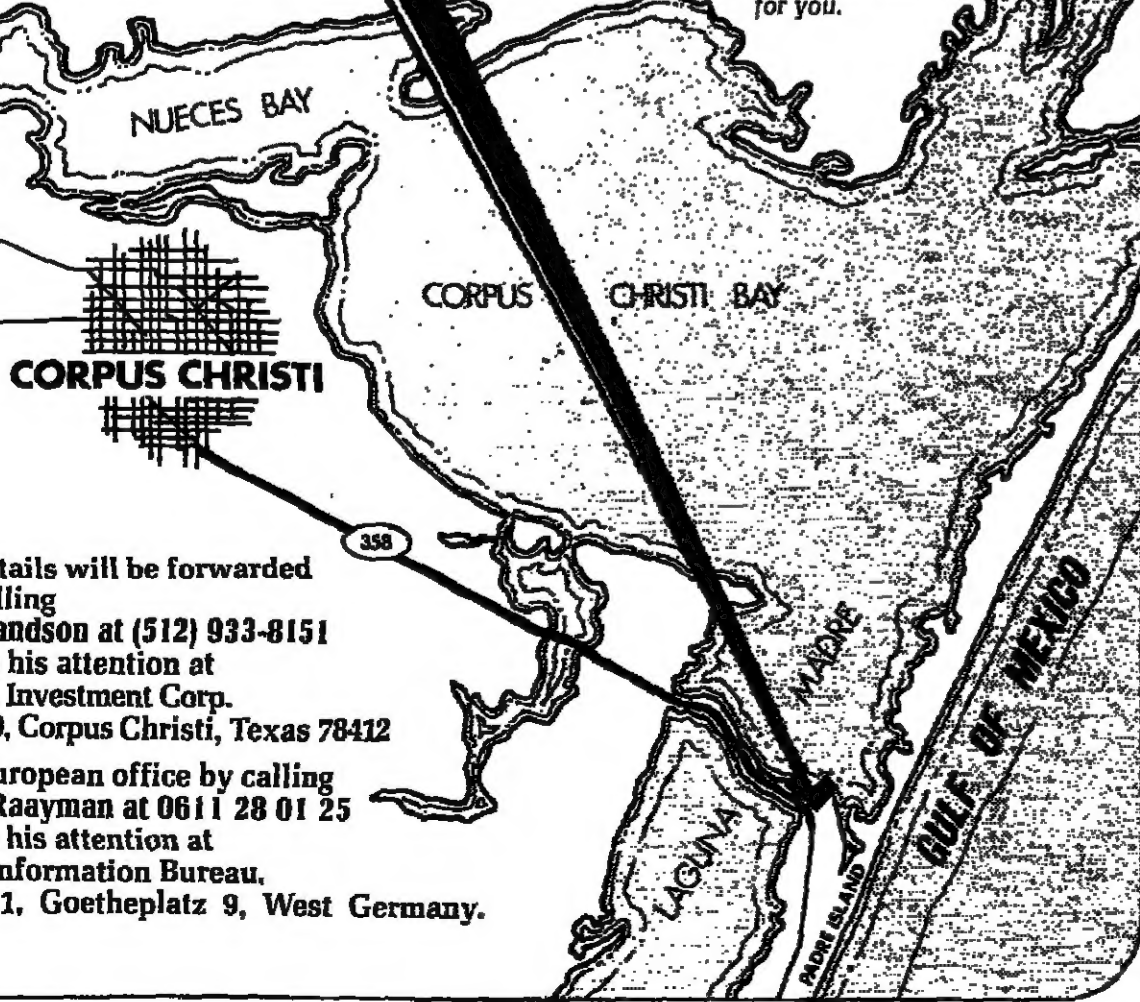
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Pakistan Set Buy 110 A-7 Jets

Department's
goal Is Sought

George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Defense Department has set a goal that the United States buy 110 A-7 light attack jets to protect its border with Pakistan, officials confirmed today.

Defense Secretary William Clark approved the million-dollar purchase Friday and sent it to the State Department. Changes of the purchase going along with reports that the U.S. nuclear fuel reprocessing plant from France prove

speedy sale will be a test of President Jimmy Carter's attitude toward arms deals, termed "cynical" and "under President

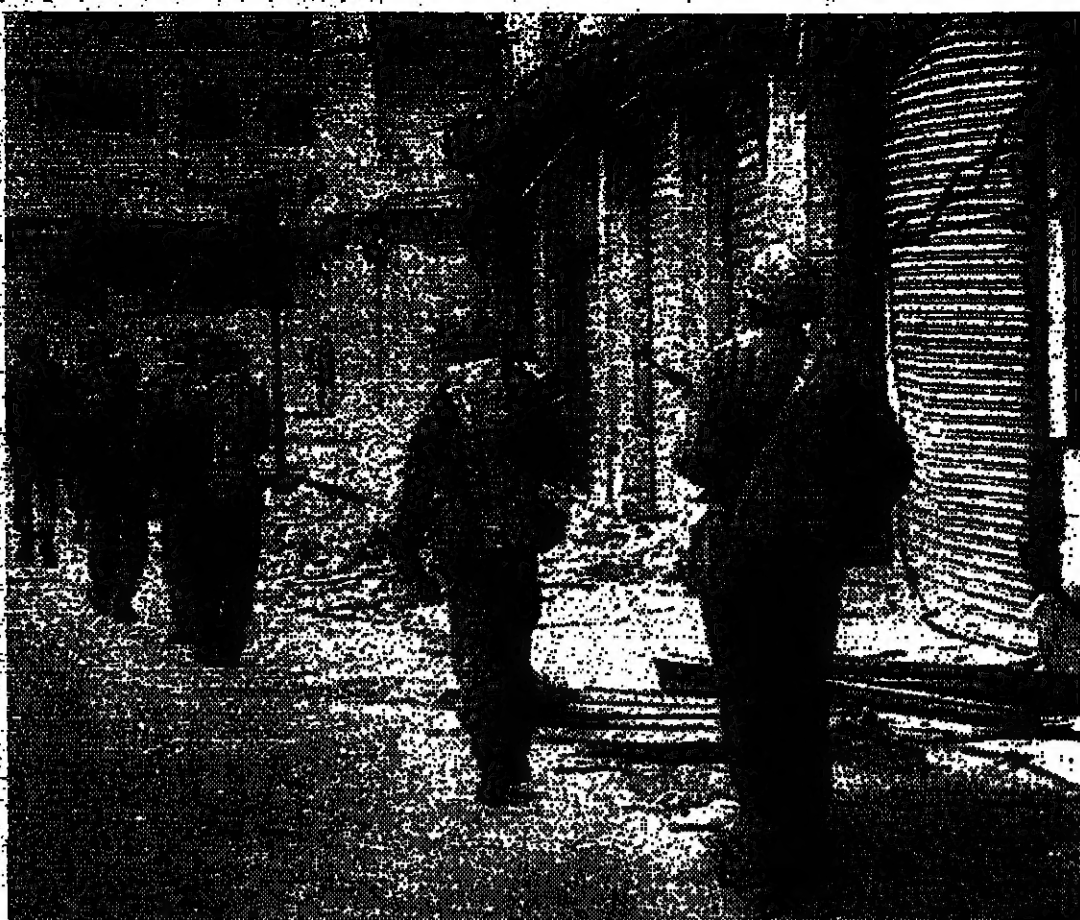
Carter's Fledge" in a paper to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency before the election to U.S. allies and the State Department.

Pakistan, which has a fleet of 100 A-7s, is seeking to buy 110 more. The U.S. nuclear fuel reprocessing plant from France prove

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ON PATROL—Syrian peace-keeping troops move through a street in downtown Beirut.

Sarkis Orders Official Services Resumed

BEIRUT, Nov. 16 (AP)—President Elias Sarkis ordered the resumption of government services today as Beirut enjoyed its first day of peace under Syrian military occupation.

With Syrian soldiers and tanks standing guard, traffic jams formed at the National Museum crossing point between Moslem and Christian sectors of the city.

The Syrian troops, many of whom have never seen a city as large as Beirut, tried to direct the flow. But Lebanese driving habits were often too much for them and snags developed on major arteries.

"They are happy to be back at it again," said a Lebanese, chuckling at the cacophony of honking and racing motors in a bottleneck.

Crumpled Buildings
Scores of Lebanese picked through the downtown commercial center, where some of the worst battles raged in the war that began 18 months ago. Fathers brought their children to show them the crumpled office buildings and rubble-strewn streets where fighting continued until the 12,000 Syrians moved in.

"You want to see some bodies?" a Lebanese said to a French photographer touring the area. "I know where there are four of them, right over here."

Mr. Sarkis's orders called for resumption of government ministries and departments within 10 days. He appointed a seven-man commission to organize the resurrection of what is in effect a dead government.

Many government buildings were occupied during the fighting. These buildings were taken over yesterday by Syrian soldiers, who are to hand them back to the legal Lebanese government headed by Mr. Sarkis. But many buildings lie in shambles.

In addition, many civil servants worked in various capacities ranging from street fighter to radio technician for the leftist and rightist militias. Reintegrating them into a single corps of functionaries able to work together seemed to be a difficult task.

At the top, Premier Rashid Karami has been split from the Christian-run legal government for months, though he never fully sided with fellow leftist Moslems in the struggle. Other ministers also split off from the Cabinet according to their religion, and it was difficult to see how they could expect to run their ministries effectively again.

Mr. Sarkis was reported planning a round-table discussion with rightist and leftist leaders to find some common political ground before trying to form a new government. But first he must supervise the final phase of the Syrian occupation, at Sidon and Tripoli.

Tripoli, 50 miles south of Beirut and Sidon, 25 miles south, are Lebanon's second and third largest cities. They are to be occupied within the next few days to complete an Arab League truce plan decided at two Arab summits last month in Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Food Relief Program
ROME, Nov. 16 (UPI)—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization today announced an emergency program to provide food relief for four months for 1,350,000 victims of the Lebanese civil war.

FAO director-general Edouard Saouma, himself a Lebanese, announced the decision after several days of meetings with a Lebanese government delegation led by Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ghassan Tuani.

Mr. Saouma said he authorized \$4.7 million in immediate aid from World Food Program emergency resources for the first month of relief operations.

Carter to Confer With Ford and Kissinger

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 16 (AP)—President-elect Jimmy Carter will meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger here Saturday for a briefing on foreign policy and will confer with President Ford in Washington next week, it was announced today.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter agreed in a telephone call last night to have their staffs work out arrangements for their meeting. The day for the session has not been decided yet, White House spokesman John Carlson said.

Mr. Carlson said Mr. Carter put in a telephone call to Mr. Ford as the President returned aboard Air Force One yesterday from a California vacation. Mr. Ford returned the call when he arrived at the White House.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen described the Ford-Carter call as a "cordial, businesslike conversation" that lasted seven minutes. He said the President did not accept the call on the plane because "Air Force One communications are not really secure, and I suspect that was the main reason."

Liaison Men
Mr. Carlson said Mr. Kissinger will be accompanied Saturday by Lawrence Eagleburger, the under secretary for manage-

ment at the State Department, who is handling department liaison with Mr. Carter during the transition from the Ford administration.

Mr. Eagleburger was scheduled to meet later today at the State Department with Anthony Lake, who has been designated by Mr. Carter to head his foreign-policy transition team. Mr. Lake is expected to see Mr. Kissinger before the secretary travels to Georgia.

Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale, who will be in Plains on Friday for a meeting between Mr. Carter and CIA director

Ford Is Working On 1978 Budget

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—President Ford is devoting time to one of the last major tasks of his presidency: preparing the federal budget for 1978.

A three-hour conference on the budget that Mr. Ford planned today was to be his longest work session since Election Day.

Mr. Ford, wife Betty, daughter Susan and son Jack returned to Washington yesterday evening from Palm Springs, Calif., where the President spent eight days unwinding from the campaign.

George Bush, will also attend the Carter briefing with Mr. Kissinger.

Contact With Congress
Congress also was making contact with Mr. Carter. A dozen major Democratic congressional figures, including most of the rivals for the leadership of the Senate majority, will meet tomorrow in Georgia with the President-elect, retiring Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said today.

Virtually all are chairmen or ranking members of committees with jurisdictions covering economic legislation. It will be the first post-election meeting with Mr. Carter for the leadership of the Democratic majority in Congress.

Meanwhile Hamilton Jordan, the campaign manager who engineered Mr. Carter's election, is emerging as the political architect of his administration.

Mr. Carter's announcement yesterday of the process he will follow in staffing his administration follows a blueprint Mr. Jordan submitted last week. The President-elect has placed Mr. Jordan in charge of carrying it out by coordinating the selection of Cabinet members and other top administration officials.

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Mr. Carter's World

World events and the world's leaders have been kind to the United States in this election year. No major crisis thrust itself into the presidential contest. The candidates were able largely to ignore turbulence on the international scene, such as China's leadership change, civil war in Lebanon, elections in Italy and West Germany, Britain's economic plunge and Europe's monetary disorder. But pressures now building in these and other areas will require presidential decisions in the early weeks of the Carter administration.

A rapprochement with Peking has been sought by Moscow with increasing zeal since Mao Tse-tung's death and state-to-state contacts are likely to improve slowly, despite ideological disputes. This does not suggest any need for panic in Washington. China's pragmatic leaders are unlikely to abandon the triangular relationship with the United States and the Soviet Union that has served Chinese as well as U.S. interests since 1971. But the balance could shift gradually to U.S. disadvantage.

Soviet-U.S. relations thus could readily be affected. Moves to reinforce Soviet interest in détente and restraint are essential. If the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2), shelved for almost a year by President Ford, are to be concluded rapidly, Pentagon opposition will have to be overcome or overruled. Together with a new move on trade and credits, undertaken with congressional accord, a SALT treaty could lay the basis for the long-delayed meeting that Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev wants. In return, there could be pressure on Moscow to carry out its pledges to reduce the Cuban expeditionary force in Angola that, otherwise, might turn up elsewhere in southern Africa.

Before meeting with Brezhnev, President

Carter will want to meet with his allies. There is much to be said for another economic summit on the pattern of Rambouillet and Puerto Rico—but this time involving the Common Market, as well as the national leaders of Europe and Japan. It would permit political consultation as well as economic decisions to reverse the trend toward renewed world recession. If the drift toward Communist participation in the governments of Italy and France is not to become irreversible, the economic atmosphere in Europe must be altered. Economic leadership from Washington could also pave the way for a new approach to West Germany and France to halt the export of reprocessing plants, which fabricate plutonium for nuclear bombs.

A new move to negotiate a Mideast settlement is vital to defuse the world's most explosive region, even if substantial progress is unlikely before the Israeli elections in October. New proposals are needed to revive the stalemated North-South dialogue in Paris, bogged down on issues of Third World debts and commodities.

The Ford administration's defense budget will require overhaul, with multiple decisions on the B-1 strategic bomber, the Cruise missile, the Mobile ICBM, the Trident submarine, terminally guided warheads and other weapons systems that could prejudice arms control prospects.

The pressure for vital international decisions which will not only shape the course of the new administration but affect the fortunes of all nations clearly makes the selection of talented and experienced aides in the areas of diplomacy, defense, intelligence and arms control a task of utmost urgency as Carter prepares to assume his awesome responsibilities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Controlling U.S.

Arms sales to foreign states stood at the \$3.4-billion level when President Nixon took office. They hit \$13 billion two years ago, and they're flying at \$10-11 billion now. This is not simply a case, as some alarmed (and partisan) people have claimed, of either a military-industrial complex or a balance-of-power philosophy running amok. For the Nixon administration had, at the beginning, a cogent political rationale for boosting arms sales. At a time when the United States, departing Vietnam, was plainly diminishing its capacity to project its own power abroad, it made sense for allies and friends to acquire the means to better defend and reassure themselves. This was the "Nixon doctrine." It was vulnerable to abuse, as are all policies, but it was no fraud. That it meant jobs and profits for Americans did not wipe out that fact.

Something unexpected then happened. The oil-price increases put into the hands of a few Middle East countries the resources to render the Nixon doctrine largely irrelevant. These states were suddenly in a position to build up arsenals out of all proportion to the threat—essentially, Soviet pressure—that the United States had hoped to equip them to resist. Israel's case was separate but similar. Using not oil revenues but, in large part, aid dollars, it accelerated its weapons acquisitions, too. It was this unforeseen sequence, and not any dark design, that made a hash out of the guidelines that U.S. policy, foreign aid and the then-lower state of weapons technology previously applied. The Ford administration never got back on top of the situation. Realizing this, the public sensed that the conventional-arms race was spinning out of control.

Fortunately, things look brighter. There is the election of a president who professes to be outraged by the moral and political implications of the United States' being "the world's leading arms salesman." The Congress has under its belt a year's experience with the complex legislation it wrote to give it a share in arms-transfer decisions, and is presumably now better aware of how to bring its influence effectively to bear. And an informed constituency for restraint is coming into being to offset in some measure the already existing constituency for sales. One citizen group, the UN Association, is today releasing a report, "Controlling the Conventional Arms Race," which usefully breaks this juggernaut problem into bite-sized pieces for public understanding. A new membership organization called New Directions is trying to figure out how best to add its weight to others already lobbying for controls. In brief, a more favorable political context appears to be shaping up.

What is so far lacking is an agreed framework in which foreign requests to buy arms can be judged—not necessarily a "Carter doctrine" but a set of standards for defining the U.S. interest in foreign military sales. There must also be devised a set of tactics by which these standards can be enforced. It is not enough, for instance, to determine that economic pressures and inertia must be subordinated to foreign policy. A better way must be found to bring the other major arms suppliers, European and Communist, into the pattern. Getting a handle on arms sales is one of the most challenging and most essential tasks the new administration will have to face.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Consensus Statement

The part played by the United States in arriving at the UN Security Council's unanimous "consensus statement" on Israeli occupation of Arab territories was entirely constructive, and deserved praise instead of the rather hysterical blame it has received. It is generally agreed—by Israeli diplomats among others—that the moderating influence of Ambassador Scranton and the U.S. delegation succeeded in achieving a far less harshly worded statement than would otherwise have been the case. In fact, the statement, critical as it is of the Israeli settlement policy in occupied territories, is in complete conformity with the previously expressed U.S. position on this issue.

While it is obvious that the Israeli government would bitterly object to any statement criticizing such settlements and other facets of its occupation, it is equally obvious

—or should be—that the most useful thing the United States could do would be what it did do: to exercise its influence on the side of restraint, while at the same time—without sacrificing the friendship of Israel—to try to maintain a tenable relationship with the more moderate Arabs by demonstrating that the United States was not automatically hostile to whatever position they might take.

If there is to be any hope at all that the United States will retain some leverage in advancing negotiations toward a peace in the Middle East, the United States must have the confidence of both sides; and it cannot have that unless it is perceived by both to be able to form its own independent judgments. It is in the interest neither of the United States nor Israel to demand—or to expect—any less.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

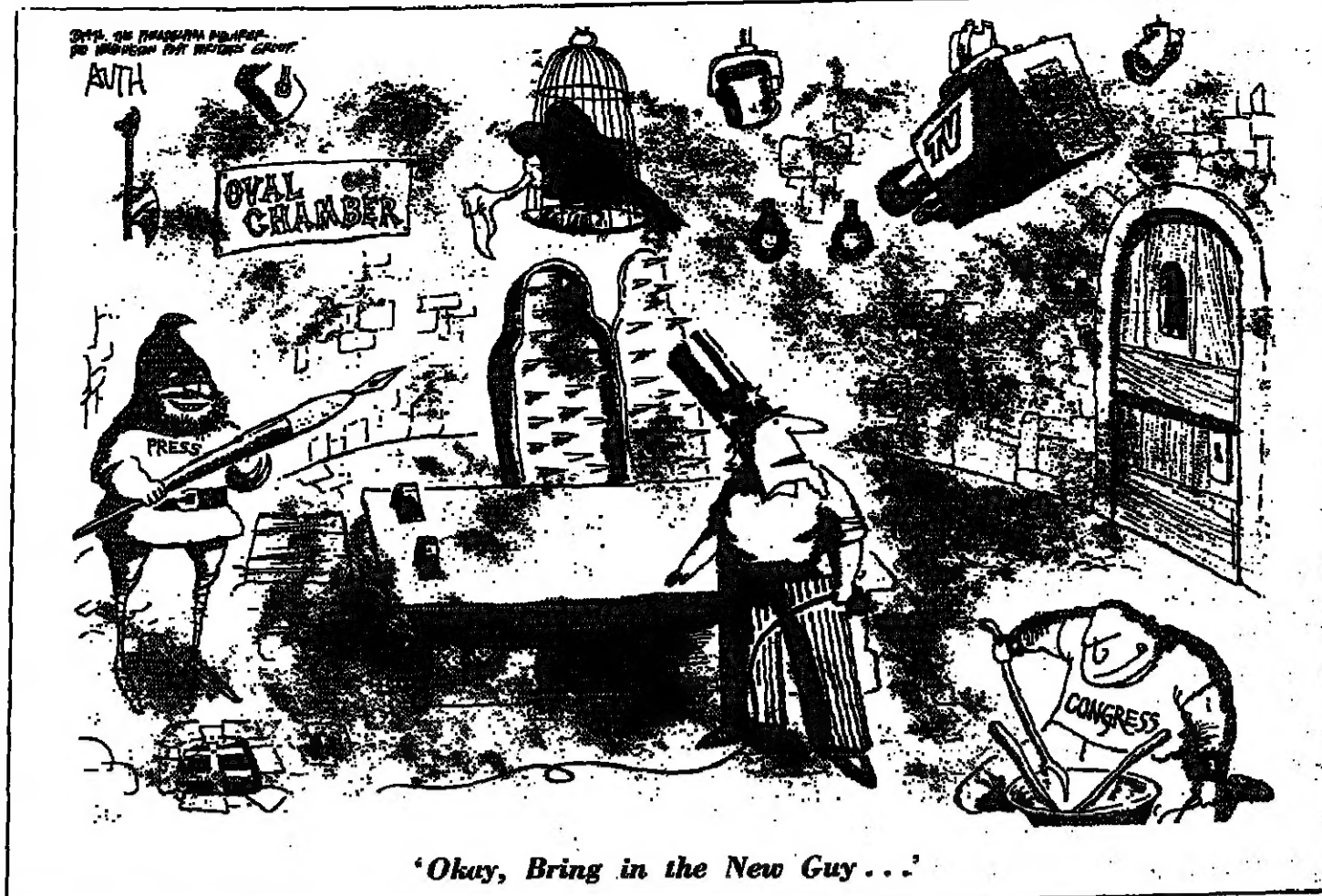
November 17, 1901

NEW YORK—A message from Salt Lake City says that a severe earthquake occurred throughout Utah yesterday with 30 distinct shocks being felt. Property to the extent of over \$500,000 is reported to have been destroyed. The number of deaths or injuries is not yet known. But it is known that the Mormon temple at Richfield was badly damaged.

Fifty Years Ago

November 17, 1926

PARIS—These literary round-the-towners seem to be tumbling over one another in the rush to get out books with Paris backgrounds. The very latest is "The Sun Also Rises," by Ernest Hemingway. It contains a great deal of the Left Bank, a dash of the Grand Boulevard and the great open spaces of the sandy areas south of the border. Hemingway is not nice to his friends. From the column of Arthur Moss in the New York Herald.



A Case Study of a Nuclear Deal

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—The ticklish case of the Franco-Pakistani atomic deal, still to be resolved, reflects the intricate political rivalries that prevent any broad, effective international agreement to control nuclear proliferation. But the case also reflects a slow change in world opinion: the dangers of nuclear proliferation are beginning to worry the increasing number of countries in a position to supply the equipment and materials others could use surreptitiously to make bombs. The French agreement to sell a \$1-billion reprocessing plant to Pakistan showed how atomic energy has become big business, and how commerce, domestic politics and foreign policy often conflict.

Pakistan decided it wanted the plant after India set off a nuclear explosion, clearly establishing Pakistan's main foe as the world's sixth nuclear power. France, which has never signed the nonproliferation treaty but has always said it would abide by its terms, has also never veered officially from the Gaullist policy of "national independence," interpreted as a refusal to accept outside constraints on atomic policy and a determination to compete with the United States on the production and export of high technology.

President de Gaulle chose to focus on computers, color television and advanced aviation—specifically the Concorde—as the key to modern strength. However, the expensive French efforts have failed or fallen behind other countries. Atomic energy remained a major hope.

Inadequate

Accordingly, after long negotiations, the French government gave its approval March 17 to close the deal with Pakistan for a nuclear reprocessing plant. This was after the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna said the terms complied with its safeguard standards, standards which the United States among others considers inadequate and far from well posed.

Inside France the decision represented the dominant role of the Foreign Trade and Industry Ministries on atomic export policy, and the continued force of Gaullist precepts. It had nothing to do with any French desire to tilt the Indian-Pakistani dispute. The United States reacted, pointing out that Pakistan cannot for many years ahead justify the need for a reprocessing plant in its energy program and that, regardless of assurances, the sale would give Islamabad the capacity to make plutonium for bombs.

The arguments were exchanged on a fairly quiet, official level, however, without overt pressure from either side until suddenly, last August, on his way from Tehran to Lahore, Pakistan, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger told newsmen that a consummation of the deal would endanger U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan. It was, high State Department officials later said, an inadvertently awkward and provocative way to press the United States position, especially since Mr. Kissinger was to fly directly from Pakistan to France for an elegant weekend at Deauville. French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, about to leave the government, took the occasion to rebuke the U.S. secretary of state and confirm his own credentials as an ardent defender of France's sovereign right to disagree with the United States.

Suspicion

The general French perception of the affair was that the United States really wanted to keep as much of the international atomic energy market as possible open for its own exporters. There was widespread suspicion that Washington was not above using the threat of proliferation to cover its own commercial ambitions. Besides, strategic experts from many countries have begun to resign themselves to the idea that the spread of atomic weapons is inevitable in the nuclear age, and that the real issue is not how to prevent it but how long it will take and where the first slip-up will come.

Energy shortages provoked by the 1973 oil crisis sharply increased interest in atomic power and fears of dependence on the political whims of outside energy suppliers. It became clear that the usefulness of heavy investment in atomic plants depends necessarily on assurance that atomic fuel will always be available. A reprocessing plant is one guarantee that any country will have its own fuel, although it also guarantees the availability of weapons-grade plutonium.

The dangers for the world are coming to be more keenly appreciated by responsible governments. That is why six countries, including the Soviet Union, responded to Mr. Kissinger's secret invitation to join the "suppliers' club" to set export guidelines after the Indian explosion. Fifteen suppliers are now in the club, although they have yet to reach precise, effective agreements.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was more sensitive to Mr. Kissinger's private arguments than Mr. Chirac had been to the public ones. The first clear sign of change in Paris came when Mr. Giscard announced the

formation under his office of a special national council on atomic energy policy. Until then, bureaucratic quarrels between French ministries and agencies had made it almost impossible to enforce any foreign policy except that of trying to earn francs with exports.

Policy Shifts

Gradually, French policy shifted until Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud declared last month that it is now "parallel" with that of the United States on central issues of nuclear proliferation. Mr. Chirac is out of office. Still, he and his friends are watching these developments, and an open French reversal, with France canceling the signed Pakistan contract, would cause trouble here.

Instead, the French government has let it be known that if Pakistan chooses to renounce the purchase, it won't complain. So far Pakistani officials are taking the stand that it is up to France to renege on its signature if it wants. Besides, the Pakistanis argue, with six nuclear powers,

one more wouldn't really hurt the world.

In effect, that has left it up to the United States to find a way to persuade the Pakistanis to back down, as it did when South Korea signed a nuclear deal with France, Canada, which unintentionally provoked the trouble by providing the equipment secretly misused by India, has now joined the fray by threatening to stop supplying the uranium rods Pakistan needs for power if it goes ahead with the reprocessing purchase.

So it seems to be only a matter of maneuvering to save face before the Franco-Pakistani deal is canceled, staving off the proliferation threat a little longer. The demand for nuclear energy and guaranteed fuel supplies is still at least as insistent as the fear of the spread of bombs, however, and proposals to resolve the question are still general and controversial.

Meanwhile, West Germany has an agreement to supply a similar reprocessing plant to Brazil. Presumably, that will come under fire next.

Sweet and Sour Talk

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—This week's Brezhnev-Tito colloquy in Belgrade is a most important dialogue and also one about which little apart from formal statements will be known—at least for months to come. Tito, the first man to thumb his nose at Stalin and get away with it, is now 84 and unwell, despite occasional displays of remarkable vitality.

Leonid Brezhnev, who may not be as sly as Malenkov or as flamboyant as Khrushchev, is without doubt by far the most successful of Stalin's successors in the Kremlin. Nearly 70, he is also old (by any standards but Tito's) and he may be equally unwell. So it is not unlikely this may be their last get-together—and their most important.

Almost certainly the agenda of their conversation must be dominated by one subject—postmortem policy. Does Moscow still respect the declaration it reluctantly issued in 1955, acknowledging the integrity, independence and equality of one of the smallest Slavic states by the Hungarians?

Trust?

If so—and Brezhnev has already insisted it is—how much trust may abound and tough old Tito place in such an asseveration? After all, he had his ins and outs with Stalin himself, the rough grandmaster of Slavic political chess. Even Khrushchev slaughtered Hungarian politicians who had sheltered under Yugoslavia's flag in 1956 (a year after he took the independence pledge) accused of a crime somewhat comparable to that of their diplomatic hosts—Titoism.

Tito, both brave and wily (and aided by Nehru and Nasser),

caught on to the Third World emphasis of Mao Tse-tung's diplomacy long before the Chinese giant learned it. He also knows about Robert Ardrey's "territorial imperative" as applied in human hunting grounds, like Soviet spheres of interest.

Is there a certain contradiction between Brezhnev's promises as implied—and as applied? The implication is that Yugoslavia is a paid aid, as a good Marxist state, has every right to practice its own interpretation of dogma according to national requirements.

However, its application may be more critically viewed by what happened to Dubcek's Czechoslovakia in 1968. Dubcek's government was even a member of the Warsaw Pact, Moscow's anti-NATO "Eurasian" bloc. It is five years since Brezhnev visited Belgrade although he and the Yugoslav marshal have had four tête-à-têtes elsewhere. One significant point of this particular meeting is that it is in Yugoslavia and "potential" post-Tito leaders are likely to attend ceremonial entertainments. But toward such "potential" the Russians have not always been adroit.

During the early Tito-Stalin honeymoon, however, Dijas was Moscow's favorite young Yugoslav ally. Dijas swiftly proved too liberal, too brave and too patriotic for such a role. The Russians (who had had—and still have—a group of clandestine Yugoslav admirers) then made an unsuccessful play at Alexander Rankovic. He had his differences with Tito but he was never addicted to treason. They even tried vainly to diddle the rising Stane Dolanc, a contemporary Yugoslav stalwart.

Twenty-eight years after asserting their political independence of Moscow the Yugoslavs are preparing with such subtlety to maintain their freedom of action. They perceive that the Kremlin, in the wake of the 1975 Helsinki accord, is clamping a tighter grip on Eastern Europe.

They also see that once again Soviet spokesmen are talking more and more of a "socialist commonwealth." And they remember precisely what that meant as applied to Hungary by Khrushchev and to Czechoslovakia by Brezhnev.

Furthermore it is well known to one and all (as Damon Runyon used to say) that Brezhnev's name is associated with two doctrines: (1)—Enthroning China via India and North Vietnam and (2)—Assert the right to intervene in "socialist" states when things go wrong (from a Kremlin viewpoint).

Hoxha's Vow

Yugoslavia is a long way from China but it is not without significance that Albania's boss, Enver Hoxha, while remaining non-committal on the Chinese post-Mao succession struggle, has promised to support Yugoslavia in any showdown with Moscow. The background to the Brezhnev-Tito talks is consequently intricate. Already the skillful Yugoslavs have let it be known to the West that they will stand up totally for their freedom against anyone (which includes the United States, whom they conjecture may have made a sphere-of-influence deal with Moscow).

President-elect Carter did nothing to remove that suspicion during his pre-election campaign. Yet, via Greece, Britain and the Netherlands, Belgrade quietly told NATO some weapons available in the Western arsenal would be welcome if the imminent atmosphere proves to be less sweet than sour.

Letters

Nonparticipation

Re C. L. Sulzberger's column (Herald, Oct. 16):

Mr. Sulzberger accurately perceives nonparticipation in government as a symptom of deep disturbance. But, invoking Solon, the War of Independence, the boob tube, etc., in short, moralizing about the phenomena or attempting to shame participation, is as useful as capital punishment. It tends to confirm what most nonparticipating perceive: The lack of any necessary connection between what or how they do or do not vote and the consequent behavior of their government.

By virtue of his position, Mr. Sulzberger can influence his government's behavior to some extent; by contrast, his vote is insignificant in that respect. I suggest that the apathy Mr. Sul-

berger describes stems from a pervasive sense of helplessness in a growing part of our population and that this helplessness is the upshot of the continuing erosion of the ability of our citizens to control their government. Our government has become a de facto proprietor, it is no longer the servant of the electorate.

If Mr. Sulzberger would revive avid interest in government and bring forth qualified leaders, let him use his position to promote at least partial repeal of pay-as-you-go taxation and force each citizen to present himself to the tax collector on his birthday and pay his tax in coin of the realm—not checks. I believe Mr. Sulzberger would suffer an embarrassment of the interest thereby created.

MICHAEL T. AQUINO,
Tolpelt, U.S.S.R.

Carter's Toughest Problem

By Evans and

BRUSSELS—The Soviet Union's defensive posture in NATO military talks has escalated to the point of diplomatic and political in Belgium and other European countries for the first time since 1945.

One such leader says that "NATO's stance is close to the minimum, be comfortable."

This reluctance "does the handmaiden of a device that is dangerously waiting for a fantastic progress in Gen. Alexander's NATO commander's 'peril' phase."

Indeed, there are many indicators at NATO headquarters here that the Pact is now at the (some think well beyond military capability to lightning-like attack. Western Europe pines for the World War II German. Yet, concern is that the political impact of such a Soviet victory might damage the political parties in NATO countries. They find themselves suddenly how have you allowed

happen? Accordingly, the concern among military—an important, significant political issue about the transformation of conventional power. Europe from defensive to offensive is publicly not by indifference. For example, word has leaked out of Soviet Union's astonishing technology for throwing many bridges over rivers, an art in defensive warfare bridges are stockpiled in Germany.

Behind the scenes, President Ford (regard rope as its best friend at Atlanticist since Dwight D. Eisenhower) has empowered ambassador Robert Strauss to brief both his colleagues and throughout NATO's gloomy but real concerns.

Few if any NATO leaders either military or political have Moscow has any of using its immense strength in forces and weapons, a surprise attack (which believe such an attack have devastating effects on NATO's conditions).

The Soviet objective differently. By continuing to locate forces and weapons Western front in a disconcerting numerical advantage, Moscow is aiming at:

First, to bully Western rope, which is in the yet another batch of gray and economic problems the colossal and fraudulent belief that, since the introduction of Communism, the defense of Western Europe is hopeless—and a futile.

Second, to concentrate Western's attention on Europe, miffing far more latitude Soviet Union for what has "peripheral" runs again. West in Angola, for example, that leaves unanswered rock-bottom question: Why very best of circumstances can NATO meet the Soviet

challenge if its leaders are to advertise that challenge. Although Hoxha has signed a new U.S. bridge, signed to the vital creation of northern German trend today is down to NATO country after as either to ease economic pressure at home or for often a political reason. Even Germany, the hard core of NATO, is under pressure. Hence, its commitment.

Thus, the answer to the question can be found in one place: The Oval Office of President Jimmy Carter after he, until then, NATO leaders quiet, not speaking the reality that might build a of despair. But the new reality will not be able to reality.

Indeed, it is the propaganda to a fresh administration in Washington, more than anything else, that is holding despair among those who the facts and who hope that Carter will substitute for his previous pledges of defense spending.

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Peck, Lee Remick, Harvey Stephens in "Omen."

The Incredible 'Omen' in French Movie Houses

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Nov. 16 (EIT)—You have to believe in spooky stuff, a good ghost story, story must coax you into credibility. The "Omen" (at the Ma-Richelle and Quintette) makes suspension of extremely difficult if not impossible. The film (great commercial success in United States, which suggests a segment of the public converted to a belief in the "supernatural" and is now following any pre-emptive.

der this one: Due to a in-the maternity ward of a hospital, the wife of an diplomat is presented a her own infant (which is) but with a baby father-son. Are you with me? did, though raised with his, grows up to be a little taking things hot for his parents after the diplomat; the U.S. representative Court of St. James's. The film learns the satanic and, advised by a wizard in immediate measures. murder Lucifer's offspring. you must discover for—but it includes a threat of devil may one day of president of the United

tor, Richard Donner, is unable to lure us into his never-never land.

"Une Femme et Sa Fenêtre" (at the Balzac, Dragon and the Montparnasse) also treats of the dramatic world. But without reading the Drieu La Rochelle novel on which it is based, the film is often difficult to decipher. It begins in Greece in 1938. The average spectator will probably not recall with any accuracy the temper of that land and that time. The mummified political background is scarcely of dramatic aid, being superimposed on the romance between a diplomat's wife and a Communist agent, who is wanted by the police. There are so many flash-backs and flash-forwards that only the presence of Japanese tourists in an Athens hotel in the finale reveals that we have been transported to the post-war era.

Heavy with pretense and weighed down with dull dialogue, the film despite its time jumps is sluggish and confusing in its progress across Europe during the troubled thirties and the war years. Director Pierre Granier-Deferre fails to bring it persuasively alive. Romy Schneider is the passion-ridden woman. Philippe Noiret, Victor Lanoux and Umberto Orsini are the men who muddle through her not very interesting career.

The second International Film Festival of Paris is taking place at the Empire (41 Avenue de Wagram). On the official selection program are Werner Herzog's "Hers aus Glas," Volker Schlöndorff's "Der Fangschuss," Luigi Comencini's "Lo Scapone Sciattico," Rainer Werner Fassbinder's "Chinesisches Roulette," Giuliano Montaldo's "L'Agneese Va a Morire," Elio Petri's "Toto Moto," André Techine's "Barocco," Daniel Duval's "L'Ombre des Châteaux," Solomon Chouster's "Toujours Avec Moi" (from the Soviet Union), Carlos Diegues' "Kiss da Silva" (Brazil) and Alan Rudolph's "Welcome to L.A." (U.S.A.).

The festival schedule includes eight other sections.

Projections continue from 8 a.m. to midnight, with all showings open to the public, on a free basis ranging from 10 to 15 francs. A subscription for 30 showings is available for 150 francs. The festival ends Nov. 19, with projections from 10 p.m. until dawn.

Bernadette has long blond hair. In first grade, the black children fondled her hair and called her beautiful, according to her mother. By fourth grade, her mother said, she was hit, called "honky," excluded, and picked on by some girls. "Bernadette asks, 'Why do black kids say they're so much better?' her mother reported. Yet Bernadette has black friends who sleep at her home and she at theirs."

—Barbara Libarkin

"The White Child as a Minority"

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON (WP)—At Washington's Shepherd Elementary School the "minority children," like Bernadette, are white. But, according to a study by a researcher at Catholic University, their experiences and feelings are similar in many ways to those of non-white minority children of different races and ethnic groups elsewhere in the United States.

In general, the study reports, the whites at Shepherd, who make up about 30 per cent of the school's enrollment, admire blacks and seek to be accepted by them. Many adopt black speech patterns and mannerisms while playing, it says, and a few even tell their parents they wish they were black because they've learned in school that "blacks do the good things." Some also are uncertain, the report says, which of their friends are black and which are white.

As they grow older, many of the white children become less comfortable, the report says, as members of a minority group. In fourth or fifth grade, when they reach ages 10 or 11, many of the whites complain that they are teased because of their race, although they continue to have black friends.

The 117-page study, based on questionnaires and interviews with parents and children, was written by Barbara Libarkin.

Mrs. Libarkin, who is white, has had four children at Shepherd over the past eight years. The study is one of the first ever done about white children in a majority-black school.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (EIT)—

This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"Network," written by Paddy Chayevsky and directed by Sidney Lumet, is about Edward Beal (Peter Finch), one of America's most respected news commentators, who's being given the sack. Upon hearing the news, he announces to his viewing audience that he is going to commit suicide on the air. Later, he says he will apologize for the announcement. But on the air once more, he launches instead into a tirade of obscenities about America and skyrockets himself to stardom. Vincent Canby calls it "brilliantly, cruelly funny. A topical comedy that confirms Chayevsky as a major American satirist." His humor "is about as stern and apocalyptic as it's possible to get." The cast also includes William Holden, Faye Dunaway and Robert Duvall. The film can be faulted with going too far and not going far enough in its take-off of American TV and the people who watch it. But "it's also got something that very few films have these days, it's alive."

Irish Poet, English Prize

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Seamus Heaney has won the £1,000 W. H. Smith literary prize for his poems on the violent history of Ireland, "North." Heaney, 37, born in County Londonderry in Northern Ireland, lives in the Irish Republic.

Around the United States there were 1.3 million such children in 1973, the most recent year for which data are available. This amounts to about 4 per cent of all whites in public schools.

"Nobody really considered that (having minority whites) would be a variant of integration until very recently," said Gary Orfield, a research associate at the Brookings Institution. "By and large, these are the kids who don't get very much attention."

Mr. Orfield warned that it is risky to generalize from a case study, but he said that what Mrs. Libarkin reports at Shepherd

Ancient Theater Is Uncovered in Western Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 16 (UPI)—Workers on a building site in the western Greek town of Arta have uncovered part of an ancient theater, an archaeological spokesman said yesterday.

Greek archaeologists who excavated the theater said it dates from the late 4th century B.C. the time of Alexander the Great. The theater was not built in a natural hollow, like many ancient theaters, but was an artificial amphitheater raised on a huge mound of earth and supported by heavy retaining walls.

The semicircular stage was surrounded by tiers of limestone seats. Three rows of seats have been preserved and the bases of two staircases which divided the auditorium into three sections have also survived, Mr. Andreou said.

Behind the stage was a stone building with a tiled roof, fronted with green sandstone columns and covered in painted stucco, he said. It was used as dressing rooms and a store for stage props and machinery.

seems to be the exact reverse of a lot of things that happen in suburban districts (where blacks are in the minority). You see some of the very same problems in the reverse way . . . the white kids are dealt with like any other kid that's there, and they are supposed to adapt to the school. It's not perceived that they are a minority whose self-concept has to be dealt with, too.

"Integration isn't something that just happens in this society," he added. "It has to be dealt with self-consciously."

White and black parents who were interviewed about Mrs. Libarkin's study generally agreed with her findings, with some of the blacks noticing more racial separation at the school than the whites do.

"I see the racial consciousness increase as the children get older," said Enid Herndon, the president of Shepherd Parent-Teacher Association, who is black.

"When my son was in kindergarten, he was just as likely to play with whites as with blacks. Now he's in second grade, and he doesn't have any white friends . . . the children tend to become friendly where the parents can relate to one another, and the black parents know each other better."

"It's the standard majority-minority situation," said Beverly Clemen, a white parent. "I think the blacks are being better now than the whites have historically been to them. But it's hard sometimes for the white child who is in the situation."

Some of the black parents said they were distressed that white children are excluded, but others were less sympathetic.

"Black people have been going through this for a long time," said Diane Robinson. "It was fairly amusing for me to hear white parents talking (about their children being left out) . . . I would expect that many things at the school would be directed

toward blackness, and that's something they should have expected, too. They chose to come here themselves."

She added, however, that whites and blacks generally work well together at Shepherd.

"There's no real problem," she said. "At least I don't perceive it as a problem."

According to Mrs. Libarkin's study, most of the white parents came to the Shepherd area because it is integrated, and many were attracted by Neighbors, Inc., a pro-integration group that has been active since the mid-1950s. The blacks there are less concerned with integration than the whites are, she said.

Most of the families of both races are upper middle class professionals—with many lawyers, doctors, and senior government officials. Average income and education levels, according to census data, are about equally high for blacks and whites.

Among the children, Mrs. Libarkin said, "the white kids want to be part of what's going on, not because it's black, but because they're kids and they want to be part of the larger group . . . It is a real change. When I grew up, none of the white kids wanted to be like the blacks."

The black children have a "strong sense of ethnic identification," she said. "Being black is very important today, and if you are prosperous and well-educated, it is a very positive identity . . . the children who are

not part of that ethnic identification feel left out and want to be part of it."

"It really requires a new mindset," she added, "to recognize that white children may have the same difficulties that black children sometimes do when they are in the minority. I didn't start with it."

A study completed last year of the white minority at Takoma Elementary School, about a mile from Shepherd, showed some of the same factors at work. That report, by Gretchen Schaff, found that there was a "division of territory" in the school with whites keeping away from poorly supervised areas and generally not taking part in after-school sports.

At Shepherd, Mrs. Libarkin

said, not only are most of the students black, but so are the principal and most of the teachers. The curriculum emphasizes black history and accomplishments, with black leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X being studied as role models.

"Many (white) parents described their children's sense that there are more blacks than whites in the world," Mrs. Libarkin writes. "Norcen's mother said, 'She perceives herself as a minority. So it's only at the intellectual level that she sees blacks being discriminated against.' . . . The children incorrectly generalize based on their experience in a majority black city and almost entirely black school system."

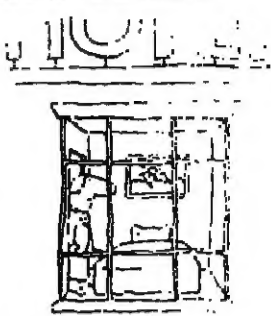
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Philips' Net Up Sharply Sales Growth Slows

JOVEN, the Netherlands, (AP-DJ)—N.V. Philips, Dutch manufacturer of goods and electronics, reported that its third quarter net profit rose sharply to 10 million guilders (\$50 million) from 10 million in the second quarter, but sales growth slowed.

The third quarter net profit was 10 million guilders (\$50 million) from 10 million in the second quarter, but sales growth slowed. The third quarter net profit was 10 million guilders (\$50 million) from 10 million in the second quarter, but sales growth slowed.

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Plummeted 6 an Ounce

Profit-Taking

ON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Profit-taking sent the price of gold down almost \$8 an ounce.

The price of gold fell to \$320.00 an ounce from \$328.00 on Tuesday. The price of gold fell to \$320.00 an ounce from \$328.00 on Tuesday.

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Introduces Small Computers

INTA, Nov. 16 (Reuters)—National Business Machine Corp. today announced it has introduced a new line of small computers.

The new line of small computers includes models 1, 2, and 3. The new line of small computers includes models 1, 2, and 3.

Oil Firms Reach Pact In Malaysia

Share in Production of Oil, Gas Agreed

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 16 (Reuters)—Four foreign oil companies and Malaysia's national oil company, Petronas, have reached a full agreement on terms for oil and gas production-sharing in Malaysia.

The companies are Exxon Production Malaysia Inc., Sarawak Shell Berhad, Sabah Shell Petroleum Co., and Pecten Malaysia Co.

Mr. Datuk Hussein, in a special announcement to the lower house of Parliament, said final details of the agreement were being drawn up by the companies and Petronas, and he hoped contracts could be formally signed on Nov. 30.

Speaking of the implications of the agreement, Mr. Datuk Hussein said Malaysia could look forward to rapid development of its oil and gas resources with all the benefits that these could bring to the nation.

Two months ago he told the oil companies that they must reach agreement by Nov. 15 or face a government take-over with compensation.

Search Suspended
Shell and Exxon suspended oil exploration when they started negotiations with Petronas, but they continued production of crude oil—165,000 barrels a day by Shell off the Sarawak coast and 5,000 barrels daily by Exxon off the Sabah coast.

Malaysian officials said that in terms of barrels, the oil companies had obtained a more favorable production-sharing arrangement with Petronas than that between foreign oil firms and Pertamina, Indonesia's national oil company.

Exxon announced today that it would resume oil exploration and development activities in Malaysia within six months of signing the production-sharing agreement with Petronas.

A company statement said it would take Exxon about that time to reassemble its work force, remobilize contractors and resume operations in the country.

East Bloc Begins Borrowing From Oil-Exporting Nations

GENEVA, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—The Soviet Union and East European countries, which have been borrowing heavily from Western commercial banks to finance payments deficits, are establishing direct links with oil-exporting nations to tap their surplus revenues, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

These efforts to diversify the sources of borrowing are "considerable," the ECE said in its annual economic bulletin published today.

The ECE said that the East Europeans have begun borrowing directly from the oil exporters for the construction of special enterprises. These credits will be repaid by the future produce of these enterprises. They have also begun participating in investment projects (including deliveries of machinery) in oil-producing countries for which they are paid partly in cash.

Already, several billion dollars have been invested in such deals," the ECE said.

Last year, net lending by Western banks to the Soviet Union and East European nations increased by \$8.7 billion, and during the first quarter this year by another \$2.6 billion (an annual rate of \$10.4 billion), the ECE said. At the end of March, Western banks' net claims vis-à-vis Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union reached almost \$18 billion.

The UN group noted that though Western banks welcomed this surge in loan demand during 1974 and 1975, this year they have become reluctant to continue lending at such a scale. The banks have indicated that they are dissatisfied with the lack of information needed to assess the creditworthiness of these countries. Still, "demand for loans has so far largely been met," the ECE said.

It said that borrowing requirements of these countries in the immediate future will depend mainly on the growth of their exports and on their terms of trade, both of which are reported to be recovering since the early months of 1976. But the scope for these countries limiting their imports is not very large, the ECE said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Firm Offers TV Plant to Sony

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has offered to sell its color television tube plant at Horseheads, N.Y., to Sony Corp. The Japanese firm says it is studying the offer but has not yet made any final decision. Sony is manufacturing color TV tubes and assembling color TV sets at its own plant in San Diego. Meanwhile, Sony's U.S. subsidiary says it will vigorously defend a federal court charge by Universal City Studios and Walt Disney Productions that the sale, distribution and use of Sony's Betamax videocassette player/recorder violates the federal copyright law. Sony describes the Betamax as a "time-shift" machine. It can record a program on one channel while a different program is being watched, or it can record a program while the owner is away from home. Sony takes the position that the Betamax merely enlarges the audience for which television programs are intended and does not hurt any segment of the entertainment industry.

VW May Build Parts Plant in U.S.

Volkswagenwerk has taken initial steps that may lead to the construction of a multimillion-dollar plant adjacent to its new U.S. car assembly facility near New Station, Pa. Last

month, VW officials disclosed they were "thinking about" buying or building a big metal parts stamping plant. Since then, approval has been given by the parent company for the development of plans to construct such a plant. A final decision on the project has not yet been made by VW's U.S. officials and formal approval for financing such a venture has not yet been sought or granted by the parent company's ruling supervisory board in West Germany. Industry sources suggested such a project could cost up to \$100 million. Stamping plants, along with engine plants, are among the more costly parts-making facilities needed for auto production.

MIM Outlook Is Called Uncertain

MIM Holdings Ltd. chairman Sir James Foots says he does not have the confidence to forecast this year's earnings on the basis of results for the first quarter, which showed earnings of \$11.3 million (about \$13.4 million). In the year ended June 30, the Australian mining company's earnings fell to \$22.8 million from \$25.1 million the previous year, and \$29.6 million the year before that. "This three-year downturn in earnings has been caused mainly by lower prices for the two major products, copper and lead, and increasing production and non-operating costs," Sir James says.

U.S. Industrial Output Falls for Second Month

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT)—Industrial production, a major indicator of the performance of the economy, declined in October for the second consecutive month, the Federal Reserve Board reported late yesterday.

The drop was estimated to be 0.5 per cent from September, which in turn was revised downward. The report said "somewhat less than one-third" of the October decline was attributable to the strike at Ford Motor and other strikes, indicating that the rest of the drop reflected reduced demand for the output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities.

The report is bound to increase discussion of measures that might be taken by the incoming Carter administration to stimulate the economy, although it is unlikely to lead to a decision to do so. Mr. Carter has said he wants to look at the development of the economy for the fourth quarter as a whole before making a decision on a tax cut or other stimulus.

Following a steep decline during the 1974-75 recession period, industrial production in the spring of 1975 began a sustained rise that lasted until August 1976. Then, contrary to nearly all forecasts, it suddenly dipped again in September and October.

Most economists continue to forecast a resumption of the upward trends for industrial production.

On the New York Stock Exchange, where activity had been sluggish since the Carter victory, 31.02 million shares changed hands today, up from 16.7 million yesterday.

Analysts said worries over Mr. Carter's presumed policy of excessive fiscal spending, a major factor in the post-election downturn, have settled down, although they ascribed part of today's rally to technical factors.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, coming under heavy pressure late in the day, gave up more than an 8-point gain to close down 0.08 at 935.34.

Advances outnumbered declines by about 800 to 540.

Among the computer issues, IBM, which introduced two new small computers today, was off 1 at 263 1/2. But Digital Equipment rose 2 points to 51 1/4, while Hewlett-Packard was up 1 1/2 at 83 3/4.

Auto stocks were also higher. General Motors rose 3/8 at 68 5/8 and Chrysler shares, still aided by the Army's award last week to Chrysler of the XM-1 tank project, were up 1/4 at 18 7/8.

Inland Steel rose 1 to 47. The company said it found a "considerable deposit" of high volatile coal in Illinois.

Eurocurrency Market Growth Quickens

BASEL, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—The narrowly defined Eurocurrency market grew at a faster pace in the second quarter than in the first three months of the year, but this expansion was slower than a year earlier, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said today.

Noting that the pickup in the second quarter was a seasonal one, the BIS said that European banks' external assets and liabilities in foreign currency grew by about \$5.5 billion, compared with rises of \$3.1 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively, in the first quarter. For the first half, the increase in gross external assets was 3 per cent, or \$5.5 billion, compared with 8 per cent, or \$17.2 billion, a year earlier.

The BIS said that a contraction of interbank positions in the European reporting area was responsible for the slower growth this year. It said this contraction was in part linked with a renewed crisis of confidence in the Italian lire. This led to reduction of Italian banks' positions on the interbank market.

But the volume of lending by European banks outside their own countries continued to be high, the BIS said. Consequently, the slowdown in the growth of the market's net size, which excludes interbank positions among other things, was much less pronounced, it said. The estimated growth for the second quarter in the net size was about \$8 billion, compared with \$6 billion in both the previous quarter and the second quarter of 1975.

Reporting banks' direct liabilities to the United States increased by \$2.4 billion while U.S. sources "will have accounted for a significant part" of the \$2.7-billion growth in the banks' liabilities vis-à-vis offshore banking centers, notably those in the Caribbean, the BIS said.

The oil exporters accounted for about \$3 billion, the largest quarterly increase since the 1975 first quarter, and a sharp reversal from the first quarter of 1976, when these countries' balances with European banks showed a small decline.

The BIS said that there was no supply of funds from the European reporting area. An inflow of non-bank funds was more than offset by a withdrawal of central funds and by reduced placements of commercial banks in the market. Reflecting weaker payments positions, deposits by other Western developed countries contracted by \$1.3 billion. There was very little inflow of new funds from Eastern Europe, the BIS said.

The emphasis of new lending continued to be on countries outside the reporting European area and claims on these and on other Western developed nations rose by \$1.5 billion. Oil exporters accounted for about \$0.9 billion, and non-oil developing countries for about \$1.4 billion in new funds. Credits to Eastern Europe rose by about \$0.7 billion—41 per cent above their level of a year earlier, the BIS said.

The BIS said that on the broad measure of international lending—claims in both domestic and foreign currency of banks in Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan—new loans to non-oil

W. German Prices Fall

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Nov. 16 (Reuters)—The West German wholesale price index fell 0.1 per cent in October to 161.5 after a 0.2-per-cent fall in September, the Federal Statistics Office said today. The year-on-year rise was 5.6 per cent compared with 6.1 per cent in September. The index is based on 1963 equalizing 100.

ENDESA - CHILE

220 KV NORTH TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT PREQUALIFICATION OF CHILEAN AND FOREIGN TENDERS

The Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA) intends to invite tenders for the construction and equipment supply of the 220 kv north transmission line project at the beginning of 1977.

The project is located along approximately 630 km north of Santiago, Chile. The following should be the intended contracts:

LN-1 Supply and construction of the Cerro Navia-Pan de Azúcar 220 kv transmission line (La Serena-Villarrica, approx. 200 km) single circuit, including Pan de Azúcar substation, Malloco substation, Malloco switchyard and control building civil works, equipment installation and supply of the equipment for switchyards and control buildings at Cerro Navia, Pan de Azúcar and Malloco.

The contractors will also be required to finance the cost of design, equipment, materials, manufacture and works included in the corresponding contract.

Foreign contractors must participate for the construction works in joint ventures with technical and managerial participation of Chilean contractors, registered in ENDESA's contractors register. The project must be completed during the first half of 1980. Specifications and drawings will be given only to those who will submit the complete prequalification information required with supporting evidence of having successfully completed works of a similar nature and can demonstrate that they have the resources, experience and organization to carry out the work.

Prequalification requirements are available from November 22nd, 1976, on application to: Mr. Luis Cortés, Casilla 1292, Santiago de Chile. Price: 400 Chilean Pesos (U.S. \$40).

Prequalification requirements may be obtained by mail (send money order) or at Santa Rosa 76, Santiago de Chile, from 9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. Monday to Friday.

Deadline for receiving the completed questionnaire is January 10th, 1977.

Japan Bank's Action Seen Curb to Loans

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP-DJ)—The margin requirements that the Bank of Japan can now impose on foreign liabilities and currency deposits at foreign exchange banks will be used to keep banks from abusing easier dollar-based lending rules.

That appears to be the consensus among Japanese bankers concerning the new measures, officially announced yesterday. Perhaps more importantly, the change is a basic part of the Ministry of Finance's scheme to promote financing in yen, they said. The ministry has been considering various measures on this line since the Japanese currency began to strengthen against the dollar last April.

The Bank of Japan announced today that margin requirements have been authorized for liabilities that foreign exchange banks in Japan have with nonbanks, except those involving the simple guarantee of loans. The new rules will also apply to foreign currency deposits by residents at the banks.

These margin requirements can be imposed at any time by the central bank's policy board, an official said. It is unlikely they will be applied any time in the near future, however, given the current highly liquid condition of the Tokyo money market, he said.

Bankers note that it is easier to announce policies such as the margin requirements when market conditions are relatively stable and liquidity high. In recent months the Ministry of Finance also has introduced incentives for yen-based payments of export and import bills. The object is to continue decreasing Japanese banks' short-term dollar borrowings while increasing yen financing.

It is estimated that Japanese banks have net liabilities of \$15 billion in U.S. and Eurocurrency borrowings. Authorities are still concerned about avoiding the credit crunch that occurred after the Herstatt bank in West Germany collapsed, leaving Japanese banks exposed with large short-term liabilities. After the German bank failure, Japanese authorities banned foreign exchange banks from making medium and long-term dollar loans overseas.

Banks have argued over the past year that their own conditions and those in the Euro-dollar market warranted a loosening of the curbs. It is estimated, however, that even under the new policy of allowing medium and long-term foreign-currency loans that the amount allowed will be minimal.

The Ministry of Finance will approve individual bank requests for such lending, but it is not expected to aggregate much more than about \$200 million, a banker estimated.

Bankers said the measure is in part a sign that the Bank of Japan does not want to ease its monetary policies, despite criticism that the current policy tends to hold back the pace of economic recovery.

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Hall of Fame Oversights, as Viewed by Studs Lonigan's Creator

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI).—From now until February, sportswriters in every city in the major leagues will be favored with campaign literature from volunteers promoting various candidates for the Baseball Hall of Fame. It is almost always baseball, hardly ever football—which has shrines for college players and for professional—or basketball or golf. Maybe that is because most of the elections are getting a little long in the tooth and were, baseball fans in their youth because baseball was by far the most popular spectator sport then.

One such fan is James T. (Studs) Lonigan, Farrell, who is nobody's campaign manager but does enjoy writing and talking baseball and remembering the players he watched when he was growing up in Chicago. Now and then, when

he has time to kill between lectures at Harvard or Notre Dame, he'll knock out something like this:

"Buck Weaver (one of the eight Chicago players who sold out the 1919 World Series) said to me that they had five great players on their team playing every day. He meant Happy Felsch, himself, Eddie Collins, Joe Jackson and Ray Schalk. Felsch was, if any contemporary deserved the honor, as good a center fielder as Tris Speaker. He was in Speaker's class defensively and he could hit also, but not as well as Speaker.

"Weaver was as beautiful a third baseman as anybody could have wanted to see. And if they had not been disbarred and had continued their careers, Eddie Collins and Lefty Williams would surely be in the Hall of Fame. Ray Schalk told me Collins had a fast ball at

35. Eddie Collins was high on Williams, a great control pitcher. His salary was \$2,500. "There could be no doubt about Hal Chase. He was the most sensational fielder I ever saw play. Schalk told me the two men from whom he learned were Eddie Collins and Chase. Chase, left-handed all the way, could play second better than a lot of right-handed second basemen.

"The only first basemen I'd class with Chase were George Sisler and Bill Terry. Sisler was so perfect he was dull to watch. He did everything right. "Since they put the Thicker-to-Better-in-Chance combination in the Hall of Fame, I think they should complete the famous Red Sox outfield by putting in Duffy Lewis along with Speaker and Harry Hooper. Lewis hit as well as Hooper or better, unless he was batting against Red Faber, against whom Ty Cobb hit about 236.

"Also, Connie Mack's \$100,000 infield. Jack Barry was one of the best shortstops of his time. Red Faber would class him and Roger Peckinpaugh only with Phil Rizzuto and Pee Wee Reese, especially Rizzuto. Barry couldn't hit the weight of most pro football players, unless he was batting against Red Faber.

"Stuffy McInnes was one of the best in his time, finished with a batting average over .300 and just below Chase and Sisler defensively. Paul Waner considered Stuffy one of the best around, and Stuffy was at the end of his career when he played with Waner in Pittsburgh.

"Joe would have made it if his arm hadn't gone on him at about 25 or 26. He was something. Wahoo Sam Crawford wrote me, saying how much he agreed with my opinion of Wood. Schalk said he thought Wood belonged in the Hall of Fame.

"Tommy Holmes once remarked to me that the most unrecognized of the really great baseball players was Eddie Collins. He usually led his team in batting and in at least 15 seasons when he played in more than 100 games he batted over .300. He made more than 3,000 hits, had a 25-year average of about .333 and could do everything. Clarence Rowland said that, besides being a star, Collins was a team player. His honesty was a contribution to baseball that is unrecognized. They simply knew he was not for the fix in 1919.

Key Player

"He was probably the player most disliked by the eight called Black Sox. There were stories that they wouldn't even throw the ball to him in practice but I can't remember ever seeing that. He was the key player on two great teams, Athletics and White Sox.

"It seems Lefty O'Doul didn't have enough seasons as a hitter to qualify for Cooperstown—he started as a pitcher—but it is an understatement to say he knew how to hit a baseball. Another who would have made it if his arm hadn't gone too soon was Jack Coombs. He could win more games than Eddie Plank or Chief Bender until his arm went kerflooie. Nap Rucker is at least a borderline case. And Bobby Veach has been forgotten. Over 14 years he batted .310.

"Addie Joss would have gone down as one of the greatest of all pitchers if he hadn't died when he was reaching a peak. Joe Gordon ought to be at least a borderline case. Or do you think he belongs in the acrobats' Hall of Fame? (The Yankees' second baseman was proficient as a tumbler.) I would say the same for Larry Doyle and Jake Daubert. "Clark Griffith thought

Muddy Ruel ought to be in the Hall of Fame. I never saw Johnny Kling but he was supposed to have been something. And Jimmy Archer was anything but negligible. You should have heard Casey Stengel talk about Archer and his squat throw. Ed Rubebach was a hell of a pitcher.

"If Heinie Zimmerman had played up to his great natural ability longer, he would be one. He was dropped out of baseball for association with gamblers, according to Tommy Holmes. Jimmy Dykes is as eligible as Rabbit Maravilla. Bullet Joe Bush was as good as some pitchers who are in. Carl Mays was, too, but he was one of the meanest. Earl Averill thinks Luke Sewell belongs.

"Do you use an electric typewriter? This is the second time in my life that I have!" A reader would have bet it was the first.

Keep Lead in NFC East

Cowboys Hold Off Bills

DALLAS, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Staubach, bothered all evening by Buffalo blitz, with his favorite running back, Pearson, to score a touchdown and a fourth-down goal last night that kept the Cowboys' lead.

The Cowboys' chief offensive threat was Staubach-to-Pearson, a combination that was used nine times for 135 yards. The two most important catches of the night for Pearson came on back-to-back completions of 40 and 21 yards, before the end of the first half.

Herrera's Kick. The 21-yarder resulted in a touchdown that gave Dallas a

14-7 lead, and the Cowboys could not improve on that advantage until Steve Harrison kicked a 27-yard field goal with 11:37 left in the game. A 16-yard Staubach-to-Pearson pass set up that field goal.

Buffalo cut the score to 17-10 when George Jakawenko kicked a 22-yard field goal with 1:57 remaining in the game. But quarterback Gary Marangi threw an interception when the Bills got their hands on the ball with 25 seconds left and they thus suffered their sixth loss in a row and fell to 3-8.

Dallas, after making only one first down in the first period, scored early in the second period on a two-yard run by Ernie Pearson. But Buffalo capitalized on a fumbled punt moments later and tied the game on a 37-yard pass from Gary Marangi to Reuben Gant.

Staubach, who had suffered an attack of flu earlier in the week, had hit only 4 of his first 12 passes before he and Pearson combined for their two key plays at the end of the first half.

Missed Chance. With less than 30 seconds left in the first half, Buffalo missed an excellent opportunity to take the lead when wide receiver Bob Chandler failed to hold a Marangi pass that would have resulted in a 55-yard touchdown play.

The Bills punted on the next play and Dallas took over at its 44 with 25 seconds remaining. Instead of running out the clock, Staubach threw deep to Pearson across the middle for 40 yards to the Bills' 21. Then he lobbed the ball over Buffalo safety Doug Jones and Pearson caught it four yards deep in the end zone for the go-ahead score.

Dallas constantly threatened to break open the game in the third period but was stopped by a series of controversial penalties. The Cowboys limited Marangi to only one completion in seven attempts during the third period and trapped him twice for 16 yards in losses.

Staubach completed 15-of-34 passes for 202 yards.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Baltimore	7	3	0	.700	262	170
New England	7	3	0	.700	242	178
Miami	6	5	0	.545	185	174
N.Y. Jets	6	6	0	.500	119	177
Buffalo	3	8	0	.273	171	189

CENTRAL

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Cincinnati	8	2	0	.800	248	141
Pittsburgh	6	4	0	.600	199	215
Cleveland	4	6	0	.400	179	182

WEST

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Oakland	9	1	0	.900	216	164
Denver	6	4	0	.600	243	182
San Diego	4	6	0	.400	181	218
Kansas City	3	7	0	.300	188	280
Tampa Bay	3	6	0	.333	126	288

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Dallas	9	1	0	.900	227	129
St. Louis	8	2	0	.800	264	201
Washington	6	4	0	.600	187	171
Philadelphia	5	5	0	.500	124	208
N.Y. Giants	1	9	0	.100	91	193

CENTRAL

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Minnesota	8	1	1	.850	228	120
Chicago	6	3	0	.667	178	117
Detroit	4	5	0	.444	194	182
Green Bay	4	5	0	.444	165	228

WEST

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Los Angeles	6	3	1	.667	216	156
San Francisco	6	4	0	.600	213	131
New Orleans	3	7	0	.300	175	252
Atlanta	2	7	0	.286	127	189
Seattle	2	8	0	.200	169	289

Monday's Results
Dallas 17, Buffalo 16.

Former ABA Stars Are Shining Brightly in the NBA

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI).—In all of its years of struggle, the defunct American Basketball Association had claimed its individual standouts were on par with those in the rival National Basketball Association. After a month of play following the consolidation of the leagues, five of the top 10 NBA scorers were ABA players last season.

George McGinnis of the Philadelphia 76ers, an ABA alumnus

NBA Scoring

Player	Team	G	FG	FT	Pct	Avg
Abdul-Jabbar	L.A.	12	140	55	331	23.3
Marvin Williams	N.O.	12	114	55	277	23.1
McGinnis	Phi	10	94	53	261	26.1
Williamson	Mem	12	125	54	248	20.7
Landrum	Ind	14	134	58	244	17.5
Isiah Thomas	Det	10	90	61	241	24.1
Gervin	S.A.	12	108	72	232	19.3
Storace	Kali	12	115	67	225	18.8
Knight	Ind	9	94	21	201	22.3

Jo Jo White of the Boston Celtics has played in 373 consecutive games. The Philadelphia 76ers will retire Hal Greer's uniform, No. 15, Friday when they meet the Jazz. In 15 seasons, Greer played 1,122 regular-season

In World Cup Qualifying Match

English-Italian Soccer War Resurfaces Today

ROME, Nov. 16 (UPI).—War will break out between Italy and England at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow in the Olympic Stadium here with the start of the World Soccer Cup qualifying match.

Italy and England represent European teams widely considered over the hills as major soccer powers. England failed to qualify for either the 1974 World Cup or last year's European Nations Cup. Italy had a poor performance in the World Cup and also saw its hopes of qualifying for the European Nations Cup vanish when held 0-0 by Finland in Rome.

But such is the rivalry between the two nations that tomorrow's match here will have special significance. It could also show whether either team has been rebuilt into a potential winner.

The two teams last met in June in the U.S. Bicentennial Tournament. The Italians took a convincing 2-0 halftime lead but then went to pieces in the second half and England won 3-2.

The stadium here will be packed with 79,000 who will be watched by 2,500 policemen carrying

rifles, gas grenades, truncheons and riot gear. There also will be Italian Football Federation officials.

British commentators and England team manager Don Revie have implied in a series of "war dispatches" that the England team is about to be massacred by Italy's players, who will be egged on by the huge crowd.

They have recalled that Italy's captain Giacinto Facchetti punched British fullback Dave Clement at the Bicentennial game won by England in New York. Both players will be in the lineup tomorrow.

Facchetti later apologized, saying "something inside me snapped," but added that England's players are "no league of gentlemen."

Revie, who arrived last night with his team, predicted a 1-0 victory for England—but added: "I'll tell you what I think about the crowd after the game."

Government Move. The Italian government has become involved in the game, ordering television coverage to be deferred nearly four hours to avoid massive absenteeism.

Sickness Clouds Proell's Return

SALZBURG, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The comeback of Austrian five-time World Ski Cup winner Annemarie Proell-Moser scheduled for next month may be postponed because of illness, ski officials said today.

Proell had to undergo minor intestinal surgery during the weekend and will have to stay in bed another week before returning to the slopes, they said.

Proell, 23, announced earlier this month that she plans to end her retirement and compete in all World Cup races this season. The season's opening World Cup race will take place Dec. 8-13 at Val d'Isere, France.

Former ABA Stars Are Shining Brightly in the NBA

makes it six. McGinnis, with a 27.3-point average, is in third place, behind Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Los Angeles Lakers (28.3) and Pete Maravich of the New Orleans Jazz (28.1).

David Thompson of the Denver Nuggets is fourth with a 25.1 average. The others in the top 10 are John Williamson of the Nets (24.6), Dan Issel of the Nuggets (24.1), George Gervin of the San Antonio Spurs (23.5) and Billy Knight of the Indiana Pacers (23). Incidentally, Gervin and Knight, both forwards, have been playing in the backcourt, as has Thompson.

Barry Moore and Bill Bradley are expected to play and Jim McMillan is not, while the Knicks oppose the Atlanta Hawks tonight at Madison Square Garden. All missed Saturday night's victory over the Milwaukee Bucks. Spencer Haywood will be ready to leave the injury list after tomorrow night's game against the Washington Bullets, in which case one player will have to be cut. The likely prospect is Neal Walk, since New York has three other players who can play center—Lonnie Shelton, John Gassell and Haywood... Of the 36 games

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163° Dinner, suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
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In NHL Action

Canadiens Take 14th Victory, Open 11-Point Division Lead

MONTREAL, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The Montreal Canadiens' 4-3 victory over St. Louis last night gave the defending Stanley Cup champions 14 victories—more than any other National Hockey League team.

The Canadiens also have 31 points, better than any of the other 17 teams. And they opened up an 11-point margin over the Los Angeles Kings in the NHL's Norris Division.

"It was a big victory for us," claimed Canadiens coach Scotty Bowman. "We've been playing very well lately, but we only managed to tie our last two games before this one."

"It just shows that as long as you shoot the puck, eventually it goes in," Bowman added, referring to Saturday's game when his team took 50 shots but had to settle for a 3-3 tie against Colorado.

Doug Risebrough scored what proved to be the winning goal with just two minutes left in the second period as Montreal went ahead 3-1. It was Risebrough's sixth goal of the season—four of them have been game-winners.

"Sometimes statistics are deceiving," Risebrough said. "I may have four game-winning goals but you can't read too much into that, because when I score them we have a big lead, only the other team comes back to get more goals."

Steve Shutt's 19th goal of the season, an NHL high, on a rebound at 10:16 in the final period, gave Montreal a 4-3 lead.

"I guess I'm back on the pace after being shut out in two games," Shutt said.

Keystone Pioneer Takes U.S. Trot

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 16 (AP).—The favored mare Keystone Pioneer captured the \$108,800 American Trotting Classic at Hollywood Park in the record time of 2 minutes, 12 3/5 seconds for 1-1/8 mile.

With Billy Houghton driving, the only mare in the field took the lead turning into the backstretch and stood off challenges from her eight male foes to win by 1 1/4 lengths Friday night.

Savior, winner of this classic the last two years, finished second, with the French trotter, Equio, owned by actor Alain Lelon.

Lemon Appointed White Sox Pilot

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Bob Lemon, a baseball Hall of Famer, was named manager of the Chicago White Sox yesterday, leaving a coaching job with the American League pennant-winning New York Yankees.

The choice of Lemon, 56, to succeed 66-year-old Paul Richards, who will remain with the club as a consultant, was announced by president Bill Veeck.

Lemon, seven times a 20-game winner with the Cleveland Indians, managed once previously, for three years with the Kansas City Royals.

"Lemon did an extremely creditable job with the Yankees, and I feel he'll prove to be the manager we need," Veeck said. "We got permission from the Yankees to talk to him. He's a 24-hour-a-day fellow and I feel we are fortunate to have him as a manager."

Valdes Plans Fight

NICE, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Colombian middleweight Rodrigo Valdes will meet American Willie Warren Dec. 20 or Dec. 21 in this Riviera resort in his first fight since May, organizers said.

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A HARVEY WEINSTEIN PRODUCTION
DAVID WARREN BLUE WHITE LAY
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